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Search for top quark decays $t \rightarrow qH$ with $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ using the ATLAS detector



The ATLAS collaboration

E-mail: atlas.publications@cern.ch

ABSTRACT: A search is performed for flavour-changing neutral currents in the decay of a top quark to an up-type (c, u) quark and a Higgs boson, where the Higgs boson decays to two photons. The proton-proton collision data set used corresponds to 4.7fb^{-1} at $\sqrt{s} = 7\text{TeV}$ and 20.3fb^{-1} at $\sqrt{s} = 8\text{TeV}$ collected by the ATLAS experiment at the LHC. Top quark pair events are searched for in which one top quark decays to qH and the other decays to bW . Both the hadronic and the leptonic decay modes of the W boson are used. No significant signal is observed and an upper limit is set on the $t \rightarrow qH$ branching ratio of 0.79% at the 95% confidence level. The corresponding limit on the tqH coupling combination $\sqrt{\lambda_{tcH}^2 + \lambda_{tuH}^2}$ is 0.17.

KEYWORDS: Hadron-Hadron Scattering

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1 Introduction

The observation by the ATLAS [1] and the CMS [2] Collaborations of a new boson with a mass around 125 GeV, compatible with the long-sought Higgs boson [3–6], opens up the possibility of searching for the decay of a top quark to a Higgs boson plus an up-type (c, u) quark. Such a decay would proceed via a flavour-changing neutral current (FCNC). According to the Standard Model (SM), FCNC processes are forbidden at tree level and very much suppressed at higher orders due to the Glashow-Iliopoulos-Maiani (GIM) mechanism [7]. For instance, the expectation for the $t \rightarrow cH$ branching ratio is $\sim 3 \cdot 10^{-15}$ (see ref. [8] and references therein). Observations of FCNC decays of the top quark would therefore provide a clear signal of new physics.

Previous searches for FCNC were conducted in particular for the $t \rightarrow c(u)Z$ decay mode by the LEP and HERA experiments [9–14] (via the crossed processes), CDF [15], ATLAS [16] and CMS [17]. The current best limit for the branching ratio is 0.05% at the 95% confidence level [17].

In models beyond the SM, the GIM suppression can be relaxed, and loop diagrams mediated by new bosons may contribute, yielding effective couplings λ_{tqH} orders of magnitude larger than those of the SM. Examples of such extensions are the quark-singlet model (QS) [18–20], two-Higgs-doublet models (2HDM) of type I, with explicit flavour conservation, and of type II, such as the minimal supersymmetric standard model (MSSM) [21–27]. In 2HDM without explicit flavour conservation (type III) [28–36], the $tc(u)H$ couplings are present at tree level. For a review of the different models see ref. [8].

Among the published extensions of the SM, the largest branching ratio ($\sim 0.15\%$) is specific to the $t \rightarrow cH$ decay. It appears in 2HDM of type III and corresponds to a non-flavour-diagonal Yukawa coupling which scales with top-quark and light-quark masses, m_t and m_q , as $\lambda_{tqH} = \sqrt{2m_q m_t}/v$, as proposed in ref. [28], where $v/\sqrt{2} = 174$ GeV is the Higgs field vacuum expectation value. In the other models discussed in ref. [8], the largest branching ratios for the $t \rightarrow qH$ decays are of the order of a few 10^{-5} .

In this paper a search for $t \rightarrow qH$ decays in $t\bar{t}$ production is undertaken using the $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ decay channel. The analysis does not distinguish between the $t \rightarrow cH$ and $t \rightarrow uH$ final states which have similar acceptances. As theory favours $t \rightarrow cH$, this mode is used as reference throughout this work, unless otherwise stated. Despite its small branching ratio ($\sim 0.23\%$ for a Higgs boson mass around 125 GeV), the $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ channel was chosen because of its demonstrated high importance for inclusive Higgs boson studies, with a rather large number of events and a clean signature [1, 37]. The remaining top quark in the event is searched for in two final states: a bottom quark and a hadronically decaying W boson, giving rise to events with four jets, or a leptonically decaying W boson, giving two jets, a lepton and missing transverse energy.

The branching ratio \mathcal{B} of the $t \rightarrow qH$ process is estimated as the ratio of its partial width to the $t \rightarrow bW$ width, assumed to be dominant,

$$\mathcal{B} = (\lambda_{tcH}^2 + \lambda_{tuH}^2)/(g^2 \cdot |V_{tb}|^2 \cdot \chi^2), \quad (1.1)$$

where $|V_{tb}|$ is taken equal to 1, χ is a kinematic factor¹ and $g = 2m_W/v$ is the weak coupling constant. Using PDG averages [38] and applying NLO corrections to both the $t \rightarrow qH$ partial width [39] and the top quark total decay width [40] leads to $\chi g = 1.92 \pm 0.02$, which is used in the extraction of the coupling.

2 Detector and data set

The ATLAS detector [41] consists of an inner tracking detector (ID) surrounded by a superconducting solenoid providing a 2 T magnetic field, electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters, and a muon spectrometer. The ID provides tracking in the pseudorapidity²

¹ $\chi^2 = (1 - 3x^4 + 2x^6)(1 - y^2)^{-2}x^{-2}/2$, where $x = m_W/m_t$, $y = m_H/m_t$, m_W and m_H are the W -boson and Higgs boson masses and the masses of the other quarks are neglected.

²ATLAS uses a right-handed coordinate system with its origin at the nominal interaction point (IP) in the centre of the detector and the z -axis along the beam line. Observables labelled as transverse are projected onto the xy plane. The x -axis points from the IP to the centre of the LHC ring, and the y -axis points upwards. Cylindrical coordinates (r, ϕ) are used in the transverse plane, ϕ being the azimuthal angle around the beam line. The pseudorapidity is defined in terms of the polar angle θ as $\eta = -\ln \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$. The ΔR distance is defined as $\Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta\eta)^2 + (\Delta\phi)^2}$.

region $|\eta| < 2.5$ and consists of silicon pixel- and microstrip-detectors inside a transition radiation tracker. The electromagnetic calorimeter, a lead/liquid-argon sampling device, is divided into one barrel ($|\eta| < 1.475$) and two end-cap ($1.375 < |\eta| < 3.2$) sections. Longitudinally, it is divided into three layers. The first layer, referred to as the strip layer, has a fine segmentation in the regions $|\eta| < 1.4$ and $1.5 < |\eta| < 2.4$ to facilitate the separation of photons from neutral hadrons and to allow shower directions to be measured, while most of the energy is deposited in the second layer. In the range of $|\eta| < 1.8$ a presampler layer inside the cryostat allows for the correction of energy losses upstream of the calorimeter. The barrel ($|\eta| < 1.7$) hadronic calorimeter consists of steel and scintillating tiles, while the end-cap sections ($1.5 < |\eta| < 3.2$) are composed of copper and liquid argon. The forward calorimeter ($3.1 < |\eta| < 4.9$) uses copper and tungsten as absorber with liquid argon as active material. The muon spectrometer consists of precision ($|\eta| < 2.7$) and trigger ($|\eta| < 2.4$) chambers embedded in a toroidal magnet system which surrounds the hadronic calorimeter.

This analysis uses the full proton-proton data set recorded by ATLAS in 2011 and 2012. After application of data-quality requirements, the integrated luminosity amounts to 4.7 fb^{-1} at $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$, with a relative uncertainty of 1.8% [42], and 20.3 fb^{-1} at $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$, with a relative uncertainty of 2.8%.³ The data were recorded with instantaneous luminosities varying between $1 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ and $7.8 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$. The mean number of interactions per bunch crossing was 9.1 in 2011 and 20.4 in 2012. The inelastic collisions that occur in addition to the hard interaction produce mainly low transverse momentum particles that form the so-called “pile-up” background.

The data considered here were selected using a diphoton trigger in which two clusters formed from energy depositions in the electromagnetic calorimeter are required. A transverse energy (E_T) threshold of 20 GeV was required at 7 TeV, while at 8 TeV the thresholds were increased to 35 GeV and 25 GeV on the leading (sorted in E_T) and sub-leading clusters. In addition, loose criteria were applied on the shape of the clusters requiring that they match the expectations for electromagnetic showers initiated by photons. For events satisfying the off-line selection, the efficiency of the diphoton trigger is measured to be $(98.9 \pm 0.2)\%$ for $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$ data and $(99.6 \pm 0.5)\%$ at 8 TeV.

3 Experimental techniques

3.1 Photon reconstruction and identification

The photon reconstruction is seeded from clusters of energy deposits in the electromagnetic calorimeter. Clusters without any matching track in the ID are classified as unconverted photon candidates. Clusters with a matching conversion reconstructed from one or two tracks are classified as converted photon candidates [43]. The efficiency of the photon reconstruction is about 96.5% averaged over the E_T and η spectra expected for photons from a $m_H = 125 \text{ GeV}$ Higgs boson decay.

³The luminosity of the 2012 data set is derived, following the same methodology as that detailed in ref. [42], from a preliminary calibration of the luminosity scale derived from beam-separation scans performed in November 2012.

The identification of photons (PID) is based on the shape of their showers in the electromagnetic calorimeter. An initial loose selection, also used at trigger level, is based on shower shapes in the second layer of the electromagnetic calorimeter and on the energy deposition in the hadronic calorimeter. The tight identification adds information from the finely segmented strip layer. The PID efficiency, averaged over η , ranges between 85% and 95% for the E_T range of interest.

The measurement of the uncertainty on the PID efficiency is based on the comparison of the efficiency obtained in the simulation and the combination of three data-driven measurements [44]. Taking into account possible correlations in η , E_T and conversion status, the resulting uncertainty on the diphoton inclusive signal yield is estimated to be 8.4% at 7 TeV and, owing to the larger sample and several analysis improvements, 2.4% at 8 TeV [37]. For the hadronic channel analysis, where four or more jets are required, the systematic uncertainty is 9.3% at 7 TeV and 4.6% at 8 TeV.

To further suppress jets faking photons, calorimetric and track isolation requirements are applied. The isolation- E_T is estimated by summing the E_T of positive-energy topological clusters⁴ reconstructed in the electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters in a cone of $\Delta R = 0.4$ around the photon candidate, where the region of size 0.125×0.175 in $\eta \times \phi$ around the photon barycentre is excluded. The isolation- E_T is corrected for leakage of the photon energy outside of the excluded region and for pile-up [46], and it is required to be below 4 GeV (6 GeV) for the 2011 (2012) data. For the 2012 data set, the scalar sum of the transverse momentum (p_T) of all tracks consistent with the primary vertex (see below), with p_T above 1 GeV and in a $\Delta R = 0.2$ cone around the photon direction is required to be below 2.6 GeV. Comparing data and simulation using electrons from $Z \rightarrow e^+e^-$ candidate events, and photons from $Z \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-\gamma$ events, where $\ell = e$ or μ , a good agreement between efficiencies is found and the remaining small difference is accounted for as a systematic uncertainty of 1% on the diphoton signal yield for inclusive production. For events with four or more jets, the efficiency of the calorimetric isolation selection was found to be slightly smaller in data than in the simulation, resulting in a correction factor of 0.98 with a systematic uncertainty of $\pm 3\%$.

The energies of the clusters are calibrated separately for unconverted and converted photon candidates and for electrons.

The energy calibration for data is refined by applying η -dependent correction factors, which are about $\pm 1\%$, determined from $Z \rightarrow e^+e^-$ events. The simulation is corrected to reflect the energy resolution observed using $Z \rightarrow e^+e^-$ events in data, which requires an additional energy smearing of about 1% in the barrel region and between 1.5% and 2.5% in the end-cap region to account for the constant term in the calorimeter energy resolution and the imperfect description of the material in front of the calorimeter.

3.2 Other physics objects

The kinematic properties of all objects are determined with respect to a primary vertex selected [37] by combining:

⁴Topological clusters are three-dimensional clusters of variable size, built by associating calorimeter cells on the basis of the signal-to-noise ratio [45].

- an estimate of its z position obtained from the intersection of the beam line with the direction of the photons, as determined by the measurement using the longitudinal segmentation of the calorimeter, and the conversion point or hits in the ID when available;
- the scalar sum of the transverse momenta and the sum of the squared transverse momenta of the tracks associated with each reconstructed vertex;
- and, at 8 TeV, the difference in azimuth between the direction of the vector sum of the tracks momenta and the di-photon system.

In addition to photons, the analysis requires also jets, electrons or muons and missing transverse energy, E_T^{miss} . The main inputs to identify and measure these objects are summarised below.

- Jets are reconstructed from topological clusters in the calorimeters [45, 47], using the anti- k_t algorithm [48] with a radius parameter $R = 0.4$. They must have $|\eta| < 4.5$ and $p_T > 25$ GeV. For the 8 TeV data set, this threshold is increased to 30 GeV for jets with $|\eta| > 2.4$. The dependence of the jet response on the number of reconstructed primary vertices and on the expected average number of interactions is removed, at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV where the pile-up is largest, by applying an event-by-event subtraction procedure based on the jet area method [49]. In order to suppress jets produced in additional pile-up interactions, each jet is also required to have a sufficiently high jet vertex fraction (JVF) defined as the scalar sum of p_T of the tracks consistent with the primary vertex that fall into the jet area over the sum of track p_T from all primary vertices falling into the same jet area. A JVF larger than 0.75 (0.25) for the 7 TeV (8 TeV) data set is required. At 8 TeV, this cut is only applied for jets with $|\eta| < 2.4$ and $p_T < 50$ GeV.
- The tagging of bottom quark jets is performed using a neural network identifier [50], which includes information from the impact parameter of tracks and from displaced vertices from hadron decays. The threshold values are set so as to give, on average, a 70% efficiency for jets containing a bottom hadron in $t\bar{t}$ events. The efficiency for charm jets is about 20%, and it is less than 1% for light-quark jets. Small differences between data and simulation are taken into account by a global factor determined by propagating to the simulated signal samples the differences between data and simulation measured on dedicated samples ($t\bar{t}$ in particular).
- Electron candidates consist of clusters of energy deposited in the electromagnetic calorimeter that are associated with ID tracks [51]. Their transverse energy is computed from the cluster energy and the track direction at the interaction point, and they are required to satisfy $|\eta| < 2.47$ and $E_T > 15$ GeV.

Electron candidates have to pass a set of requirements on the hadronic leakage, shower shapes, track quality and track-cluster matching variables. Furthermore, they must be isolated: the calorimetric isolation E_T in a $\Delta R = 0.4$ cone divided by the electron

candidate's E_T is required to be less than 0.2, and the scalar sum of the p_T of tracks consistent with the primary vertex, in a cone of $\Delta R = 0.2$ around the electron candidate's track, divided by its E_T , has to be less than 0.15.

- Muon candidates are required to pass the conditions $|\eta| < 2.7$ and $p_T > 10$ GeV, and they must be isolated with the same criteria as for electrons. The muon tracks must have a transverse impact parameter $|d_0| < 1$ mm and a longitudinal impact parameter $|z_0| < 10$ mm.
- The missing transverse energy is calculated as the magnitude of the sum of the \vec{p}_T of all identified objects in an event. Clusters of calorimeter cells with $|\eta| < 4.9$ not associated with any of the objects described above are also added.

A given particle may be reconstructed as more than one object (for example both as a photon and a jet). This possible duplication, as well as any real overlap in a narrow ΔR interval, is suppressed by an overlap removal procedure (within $\Delta R = 0.2$ between photons and electrons, 0.4 between photons and jets, 0.4 between muons and either jets or photons) in which the highest priority is given to photons, followed by electrons, jets and finally muons.

3.3 Signal and background simulation

The simulations of the signal and of the SM Higgs boson production (resonant background) are used to estimate the corresponding acceptances. The relevant non-resonant backgrounds are due to diphoton production and $t\bar{t}$ and W production. These backgrounds are simulated in order to constrain the shape of the fitted non-resonant background in control regions of the data.

Signal events corresponding to $t\bar{t}$ production, with one top quark decaying into a charm quark and a Higgs boson (which is constrained to decay into two photons) were generated using PROTONS 2.2 [52], with PYTHIA6 [53] for parton shower (PS), multiple interactions (MI) and hadronisation, with a set of parameters as defined by the Perugia2011C tune [54]. A top quark mass of 172.5 GeV and a Higgs boson mass of 125 GeV were chosen.

Four samples of 30,000 events were generated: two samples correspond to $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV and the other two to $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV. At each energy there is one sample for which the second top quark decays only hadronically and one sample where the W boson from the second top quark decays leptonically, including tau leptons which are decayed using TAUOLA [55]. The hadronic and the leptonic samples are added with weights corresponding to the respective decay fractions of the W boson. At 8 TeV, two additional samples were generated where one top quark decays to an up quark (instead of a charm quark) and a Higgs boson, which allow for the determination of the ratio of the acceptances of the $t \rightarrow uH$ and $t \rightarrow cH$ decay modes.

The contributions of known SM sources of Higgs boson production are estimated simulating Higgs boson production by gluon fusion (ggF), by vector boson fusion (VBF), Higgs-strahlung associated production (WH and ZH), and associated production of Higgs boson and a $t\bar{t}$ pair ($t\bar{t}H$). The first two were produced using POWHEG [56, 57] interfaced

to PYTHIA8 [58] for the Higgs boson decay, PS, MI and hadronisation, and the last three by PYTHIA8.

Non-resonant production of two-photon final states with several additional jets dominates the background in the hadronic selection. This was simulated using SHERPA [59] with up to three additional partons in the primary hard interaction (this sample, of about 10^7 events, is called $S_{\gamma\gamma j}$ in the following). The same final state where one of the photons is a fake photon candidate resulting from jet misidentification also contributes to the hadronic background (see refs. [37, 60]). The level of this additional contribution, for final states with several jets, is estimated by data-driven methods to be about 18% of the background with two real photons. Comparative studies using dedicated simulations for the hadronic background with fake photon candidates show that, within the limited statistical precision of these simulations due to the high rejection power of the photon identification, the distributions relevant for the hadronic analysis (see section 4.1) are compatible with those from the $S_{\gamma\gamma j}$ sample. The latter is thus used in the following to represent both backgrounds.

Finally samples of $t\bar{t}$ ($\sim 1.5 \cdot 10^7$ events) and $W(\gamma)$ ($\sim 2.3 \cdot 10^7$ events) production simulated with MC@NLO [61] and ALPGEN [62], respectively, interfaced to HERWIG [63] and JIMMY [64], were used to estimate the contribution of these processes.

The $W(\gamma)$ sample is a W sample in which the production of one photon at the matrix element level is imposed, and a lepton filter is applied.

In all samples but the $S_{\gamma\gamma j}$ one, PHOTOS [65] is employed to describe additional photon radiation from charged leptons.

All samples were processed through a full simulation of the ATLAS detector [66] based on the GEANT4 package [67]. A modelling of the event pile-up from the same and nearby bunch crossings, tuned to the data, is also included. The simulations are corrected using weights to reflect the number of interactions per bunch crossing and the spread of the z position of the primary vertex observed in data. Differences in efficiencies between data and simulation for object reconstruction and identification are corrected in the same way.

4 Analysis strategy and candidate event selection

Events are first required to fulfill the criteria used for the Higgs boson analysis in the $\gamma\gamma$ channel [37], namely to contain at least two reconstructed photon candidates in the fiducial region of the calorimeter $|\eta| < 2.37$, but excluding the transition region between the barrel and endcap calorimeters, $1.37 < |\eta| < 1.56$. The leading (subleading) photon candidate is required to have $E_T > 40$ GeV (30 GeV). Tight identification and isolation criteria, as described above, are applied to both photon candidates.

Additional requirements are applied in order to select events compatible with a $t\bar{t}$ intermediate state.

Finally the diphoton mass distribution of the selected events is analysed using a side-band technique in order to estimate the background in the signal region.

In the $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV data set, candidates which contain one and only one lepton are treated in the leptonic analysis while events having no leptons are treated in the hadronic analysis, and events with two or more leptons are rejected. At 7 TeV no analysis in the

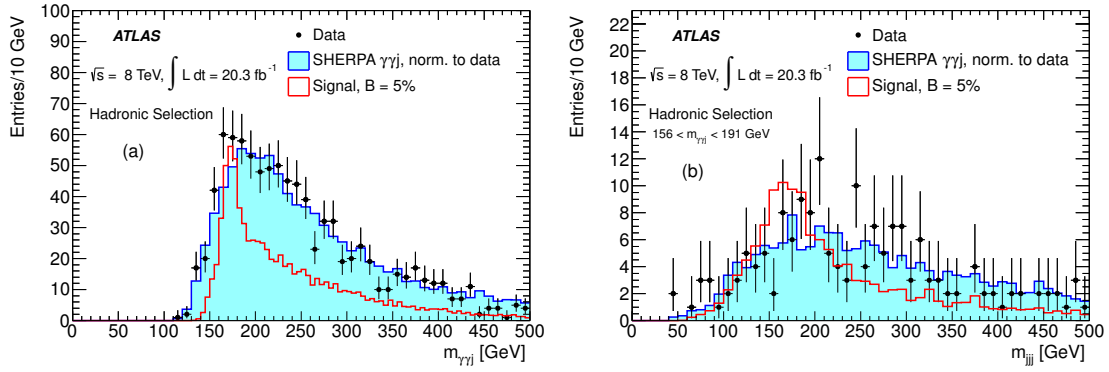


Figure 1. (a) Distribution of the invariant mass $m_{\gamma\gamma j}$ (*Top1*), for events selected by the hadronic analysis (see text for details) in the $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV data set, with at least one b -tagged jet. For each event there are four $m_{\gamma\gamma j}$ combinations, and all four are displayed. (b) Distribution of the invariant mass m_{jjj} for the complementary top candidates (*Top2*) decaying into 3 jets; only combinations for which $m_{\gamma\gamma j}$ is between 156 and 191 GeV enter in the distribution.

leptonic channel was performed. Due to the smaller data sample and the lower sensitivity of the leptonic channel compared to the hadronic one, this has no significant impact on the precision of the final results.

4.1 Selection of hadronically decaying top quarks

Events are required to have at least four jets among which at least one is b -tagged. In case of more than four jets, the four leading ones (ordered in decreasing p_T) are considered. However, the jet ranked 4th in p_T is replaced by the 5th one if the former is not b -tagged and the latter is. This procedure is extended to the 6th jet if the 5th is not b -tagged either. The signal sample shows that such a jet replacement happens for about 6% of the events, and that the acceptance is increased by about the same amount.

After the selection of four jets, one top-quark candidate, *Top1*, is constructed from the two photons and one jet, and another top-quark candidate, *Top2*, is formed from the three remaining jets. At least one of the four possible pairs must have masses $m_1 \equiv m_{\gamma\gamma j}$ and $m_2 \equiv m_{jjj}$ that lie within certain mass windows of size Δm_1 and Δm_2 around the top-quark mass (see below). Additional requirements, such as associating the b -tagged jet with *Top2* and imposing the invariant mass of the remaining two jets of *Top2* to be compatible with the W -boson mass were considered but not retained as they did not significantly improve the expected significance.

Figure 1(a) shows the distribution of m_1 (four entries per event) for all selected events before mass cuts in the $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV data set.

In the simulated signal sample, normalised to the expectation for an arbitrary 5% $t \rightarrow cH$ branching ratio, the narrow peak associated with the top quark is clearly visible. The combinatorial background has a shape similar to the distribution obtained with the $S_{\gamma\gamma j}$ sample (normalised to data in the mass region $[0, 500]$ GeV). The background from $t\bar{t}$ and $W(\gamma)$ production is negligible. The chosen Δm_1 interval is $[156, 191]$ GeV.

	$t \rightarrow cH$ (%)		Data (events)	
	7 TeV	8 TeV	7 TeV	8 TeV
$\gamma\gamma$ selection	34.5	34.2	23683	118500
$N_{\text{jets}} \geq 4$	15.2	15.1	227	1349
Mass requirements	5.9	6.1	36	210
At least 1 b -tag	4.2 ± 0.1	4.0 ± 0.1	7	43

Table 1. Efficiency (in percent) for $t \rightarrow cH$ signal simulation and number of events for data, at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV and $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV for the hadronic selection, at different stages of the event selection. The uncertainties on the efficiencies for the full selection, shown in the last row, are statistical only.

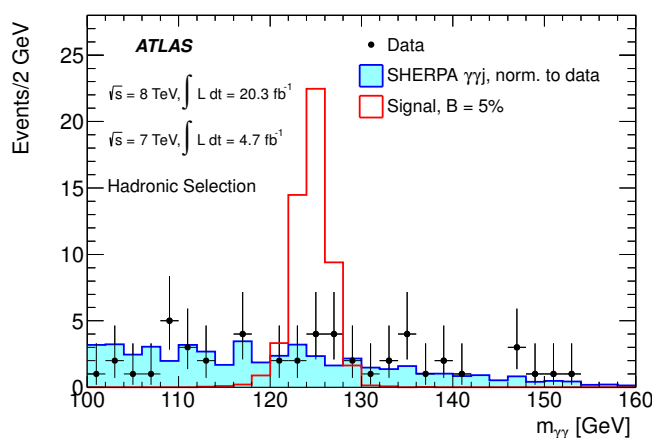


Figure 2. Distribution of the invariant mass of the two photons, $m_{\gamma\gamma}$, for events passing the full hadronic selection (see text for details). The $S_{\gamma\gamma j}$ background sample is normalised to data.

The distribution of m_2 is shown in figure 1(b). Only combinations for which m_1 fulfills the Δm_1 condition enter in this figure. The simulated signal distribution shows that the peak associated with *Top2* is broader than for *Top1*. The combinatorial background has a shape similar to the distribution obtained with the $S_{\gamma\gamma j}$ sample (normalised as for the *Top1* case). The chosen Δm_2 interval is [130,210] GeV. The Δm_1 and Δm_2 intervals are determined on the basis of the mass resolutions observed in the simulation. The expected significance is stable with respect to moderate variations of the mass criteria around the chosen values. The reconstructed mass distributions of top candidates at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV are similar to the ones shown at 8 TeV, and the same mass intervals are used.

An overview of the hadronic selection at various stages of the analysis is shown in table 1 for both the $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV and $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV samples.

The $\gamma\gamma$ mass ($m_{\gamma\gamma}$) spectrum for data after the complete selection is shown in figure 2 together with the corresponding distribution for the $S_{\gamma\gamma j}$ sample. The latter shows a satisfactory modeling of the background outside the expected signal mass range, as is also the case at earlier stages of the analysis with much larger statistics.

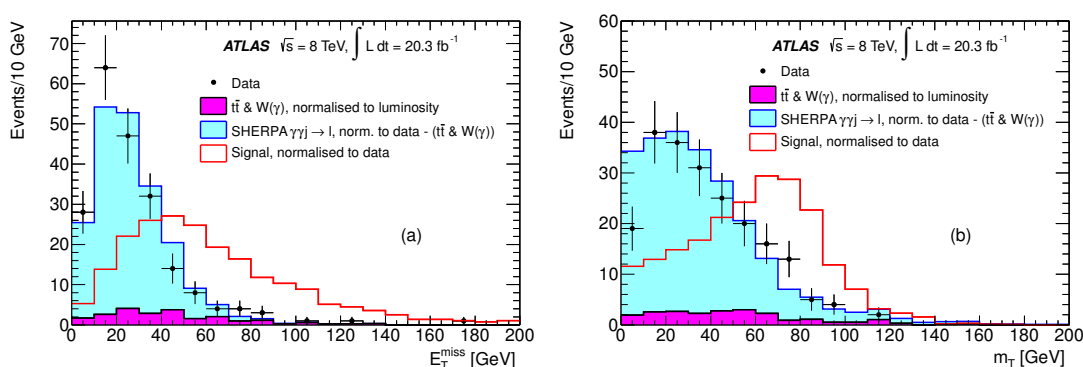


Figure 3. Distributions of (a) the missing transverse energy E_T^{miss} and (b) the transverse mass m_T of the W candidates for events with two high p_T photons and one lepton. The $t\bar{t}W(\gamma)$ and $S_{\gamma\gamma j \rightarrow \ell}$ background samples are defined in the text.

4.2 Selection of leptonically decaying top quarks

The aim of the leptonic analysis is to identify candidate events in which the W boson from the second top quark decays leptonically. Only electrons and muons are considered as identified leptons, and only events with exactly one lepton are considered. Events with two or more jets are retained for the subsequent steps. The lepton p_T is used together with E_T^{miss} to calculate the transverse mass m_T of the W candidate, and $m_T > 30$ GeV is required. At this stage, no event is selected in the $S_{\gamma\gamma j}$ sample, due to the high rejection power of the electron and muon identification requirements. In order to have a larger event sample to represent this background, one randomly chosen jet per event, among jets with $|\eta| < 2.5$ and $p_T > 15$ GeV, was replaced by a lepton with the same momentum vector. This sample, named $S_{\gamma\gamma j \rightarrow \ell}$, gives a good description of the data, as shown in figure 3(a) for E_T^{miss} and figure 3(b) for m_T . In figure 3 the sample referred to as $t\bar{t}W(\gamma)$ originates from the $t\bar{t}$ and $W(\gamma)$ simulations, normalised to the luminosity of the data set, while the $S_{\gamma\gamma j \rightarrow \ell}$ sample is normalised to data, after subtraction of the $t\bar{t}W(\gamma)$ background.

The two leading jets are considered. However, as for the hadronic selection, some priority is given to b -tagged jets: if the jet ranked second is not b -tagged and if there is a b -tagged third jet that passes all other requirements, the second jet is replaced by the third. The replacement procedure is repeated in case there is a 4th b -tagged jet and the second and third were not b -tagged. The signal simulation shows that such a jet replacement happens for about 9% of the events and that the acceptance is increased by about the same amount.

After the above selection of two jets, one top-quark candidate, *Top1*, is constructed from the two photons and one jet; its invariant mass is $m_1 \equiv m_{\gamma\gamma j}$. Another top-quark candidate, *Top2*, is built from the remaining selected jet, the lepton and the neutrino, with invariant mass $m_2 \equiv m_{\ell\nu j}$. The longitudinal momentum of the neutrino is estimated using a W -mass constraint. In the case of two real solutions,⁵ the one giving m_2 closer

⁵In case no real solution exists, the constraint is applied by replacing m_W by $m_T + 100$ MeV, which ensures two, almost degenerate, real solutions.

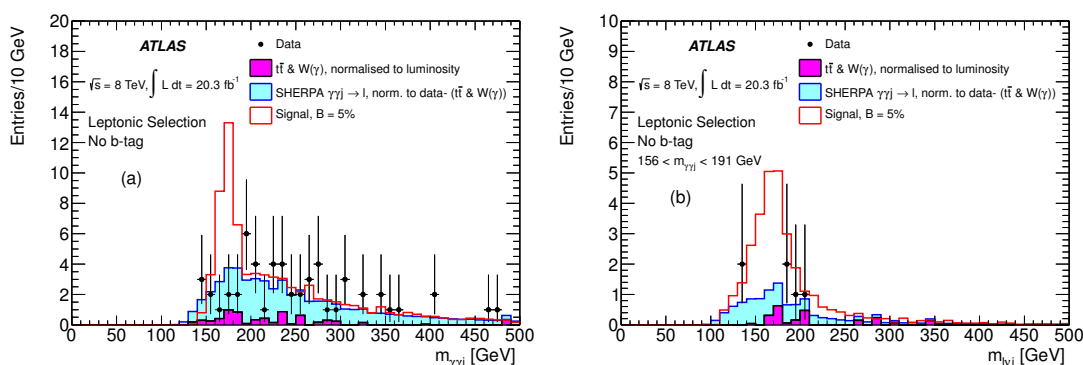


Figure 4. (a) Distribution of the invariant mass $m_{\gamma\gamma j}$ (*Top1*) candidates, for events selected by the leptonic analysis (see text for details) in the $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV data set, before b -tagging requirement. For each event there are two combinations, and both are displayed. (b) Distribution of the invariant mass $m_{l\nu j}$ for the complementary top candidates (*Top2*) decaying into one jet, a lepton and a neutrino; only combinations for which $m_{\gamma\gamma j}$ is between 156 and 191 GeV enter in the distribution.

to the top-quark mass is chosen. At least one of the two possible (*Top1*, *Top2*) pairs must have masses that lie within certain windows around the top-quark mass (see below). Furthermore it is required that at least one of the two jets is b -tagged.

Figure 4(a) shows the invariant mass distribution of the *Top1* combinations (two entries per event) for all selected events before the mass selections, and without the b -tagging requirement. In the signal sample, normalised to the expectation for a 5% $t \rightarrow cH$ branching ratio, the narrow peak associated with the top quark is clearly visible, as well as a tail at higher masses corresponding to the wrong combination of final state objects. The $S_{\gamma\gamma j \rightarrow \ell}$ sample, together with the $t\bar{t}$ and $W(\gamma)$ contributions give a reasonable description of the data. The interval Δm_1 chosen for the m_1 selection is [156,191] GeV, as in the hadronic case. Only combinations for which m_1 fulfills the Δm_1 selection enter in the *Top2* distribution (figure 4(b)). Based on the width of the peak in the signal simulation, the interval Δm_2 is chosen to be [135,205] GeV, a little narrower than for the hadronic mode.

Table 2 shows an overview of the leptonic selection at various stages of the analysis. Inclusive $t\bar{t}$ and $W(\gamma)$ production, normalised to the luminosity of the data, are expected to contribute about 0.7 and 0.3 events, respectively, and the $S_{\gamma\gamma j \rightarrow \ell}$ background about half an event. In the data a single event remains with a $\gamma\gamma$ mass of 147 GeV and a muon with p_T of 47 GeV.

The satisfactory agreement observed between data and background expectations indicates a good understanding of the background composition. However, as a sideband technique is used, only the shape of the background is relevant. Out of the three main contributions to the background ($t\bar{t}$, $W(\gamma)$ and hadronic) the first two suffer from low statistics in the simulation. At earlier stages of the analysis, where more events are available, the distributions are smooth and exhibit a decreasing slope, compatible with the function used in section 5.2 to describe the background shape.

	$t \rightarrow cH$	$t\bar{t} \text{ \& } W(\gamma)$	$S_{\gamma\gamma j \rightarrow \ell}$	Data
	(%)	Events		
$\gamma\gamma$ selection	34.9	313.7		118500
1 lepton	6.0	21.8	188.2	210
$N_{\text{jets}} \geq 2, m_T > 30 \text{ GeV}$	3.8	3.4	18.8	30
Mass requirements	1.9	1.2	3.5	4
At least 1 b -tag	1.3 ± 0.1	0.9 ± 0.5	0.5 ± 0.2	1

Table 2. Efficiency (in percent) for $t \rightarrow cH$ signal simulation and numbers of events selected for data or expected ($t\bar{t} \& W(\gamma)$, $S_{\gamma\gamma j \rightarrow \ell}$) at different stages of the analysis, in the leptonic selection. The column denoted by “ $t\bar{t} \& W(\gamma)$ ” is normalised to the luminosity of the data. The column denoted by $S_{\gamma\gamma j \rightarrow \ell}$ is normalised to data after subtraction of the expected background from $t\bar{t}$ and $W(\gamma)$ at the “2 photons + 1 lepton” selection step. The uncertainties are statistical only for $t \rightarrow cH$ and $t\bar{t} \& W(\gamma)$, but include the normalisation uncertainty for $S_{\gamma\gamma j \rightarrow \ell}$.

5 Statistical analysis and results

The parameter of interest is the branching ratio \mathcal{B} of the decay $t \rightarrow c(u)H$. A fit to the data is performed using a likelihood function defined as the product of the likelihoods for the individual search channels, whose sensitivities as a function of \mathcal{B} are given in section 5.1. Hypothesised values of \mathcal{B} are evaluated with a test statistic based on the profile likelihood ratio [68]. In the hadronic selection, which combines the 7 and 8 TeV data, $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ is used as discriminating variable in the fit. The analysis in the leptonic selection is based on event counting in two $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ regions: the signal region (SR) from 122 to 129 GeV, and the control region (CR) from 100 to 122 GeV and from 129 to 160 GeV.

The theoretical uncertainties enter mainly through the $t\bar{t}$ production cross-section, the Higgs boson branching ratio to $\gamma\gamma$, the background due to SM Higgs production (section 5.3) and the signal generator uncertainties (section 5.4). The experimental systematic uncertainties are detailed in section 5.4. All these uncertainties are introduced as nuisance parameters in the likelihood.

5.1 Expected signal event yields

The expected signal event yields in the three channels (hadronic 7 TeV, hadronic 8 TeV and leptonic 8 TeV) are estimated using the signal efficiencies given in tables 1 and 2, the $t\bar{t}$ production cross-sections at 7 and 8 TeV [69, 70], and the integrated luminosities of the corresponding data sets. They are listed in table 3, where they are expressed in terms of the number of events expected for a $t \rightarrow cH$ branching ratio of 1%. The same study with $t \rightarrow uH$ shows that the efficiency of the hadronic analysis is 1% higher than for $t \rightarrow cH$, while it is 6% lower for the leptonic analysis. These variations are small enough to justify taking the same sensitivity for both modes.

The sensitivities are evaluated for a Higgs boson mass of 125.5 GeV [37]. A correction of -1% (+1.5%) is applied on the hadronic (leptonic) efficiency, obtained from a linear

Selection	Hadronic		Leptonic
Centre of mass energy	7 TeV	8 TeV	
$t\bar{t}$ cross-section (pb)	177^{+10}_{-11}	253^{+13}_{-15}	
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ Br (%)	0.23±0.01		
Signal efficiency (%)	4.2±0.1	4.0±0.1	1.3±0.1
Exp. events for $\mathcal{B} = 1\%$	1.6±0.1	9.3±0.7	3.0±0.3

Table 3. Expected signal efficiencies and event yields for a $t \rightarrow cH$ branching ratio of 1% and $m_t=172.5$ GeV in the three analysis channels. The values used for the $t\bar{t}$ cross-section and the $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ branching fraction are quoted for completeness.

interpolation of the acceptances estimated at particle level for simulations with masses of 125 and 126.8 GeV. Changing the top quark mass from 172.5 to 173.1 GeV increases the acceptances by about 1.6% while the $t\bar{t}$ production cross-section is decreased by about 1.8%. The net effect is thus neglected. The effect of small differences between data and simulation in b -tagging and photon isolation efficiencies is also included in table 3. The generator and the experimental systematic uncertainties, not included in table 3, are described in section 5.4. As pointed out above, the 7 TeV and the 8 TeV hadronic channels are treated as a single channel, whose combined expected event yield is 10.9 ± 0.8 events for $\mathcal{B} = 1\%$.

5.2 Signal and background modelling

The shape of the signal diphoton mass distribution is similar to the shape used in the $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ inclusive analysis [37], for a signal mass hypothesis $m_H = 125.5$ GeV. It is described by the sum of a wide Gaussian and a Crystal Ball function with width $\sigma \simeq 1.7$ GeV, and differs slightly between the 7 and 8 TeV analyses. The fraction of the signal that falls into the SR is estimated to be $\sim 90\%$. The same shape is used for the resonant background from SM Higgs boson production.

Background estimate for the hadronic channel. Due to low statistics the data distribution in the CR alone cannot be used to constrain the background shape. Instead, the diphoton mass spectrum from the $S_{\gamma\gamma j}$ sample (see figure 2) smoothed using the algorithm of ref. [71] is employed. Pseudo-data have been generated following this distribution, with on average 45.2 events (given by the sum of the 38 data events in the CR and the associated SR contribution of 7.2 events assuming that the true probability density function is the smoothed one). The corresponding $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ spectra have been fitted with different parametrisations for the background shape. For fits with only the background, a bias has been defined as the difference, in the SR, between the true number of events and the number of events predicted by the fit. For fits including the signal, the bias is defined as the number of fitted signal events. The criterion used to select a background parametrisation as valid is that these biases should be smaller than 10% of the number of signal events at the expected limit (~ 6 events). The background-only and the signal+background fits give

consistent results. Both 2^{nd} and 3^{rd} order polynomial distributions satisfy the criterion, and the 2^{nd} order polynomial was chosen. The associated bias with respect to the smoothed $S_{\gamma\gamma j}$ distribution is ~ 0.6 event. It is added as a systematic uncertainty in the final fit.

Background estimate for the leptonic analysis. The background in the leptonic channel is estimated via a transfer factor α , defined as the ratio of the background shape integral over the SR and its integral over the CR. The central value of α in the fit is given by the smoothed function used for the hadronic analysis, $\alpha = 0.15$. For a flat $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ distribution $\alpha \simeq 0.13$ would be obtained. A Gaussian constraint on α with a conservative width of 30% is included in the likelihood function.

5.3 Background from SM Higgs production

The estimate of the expected number of background events from SM Higgs production is obtained by combining the cross-sections for Higgs boson production via the ggF , VBF, WH , ZH and $t\bar{t}H$ processes [72, 73], assuming they all follow the SM predictions, the integrated luminosities of the 7 TeV and 8 TeV data sets, and the event selection efficiencies determined using full simulation for each production mode (see section 3.3). The uncertainties on the cross-sections are obtained by a linear sum of the renormalisation and factorisation scale uncertainties on one hand, and of the parton distribution functions and α_s uncertainties on the other hand, as they appear in refs. [72, 73]. The VBF process gives a negligible contribution. In the absence of fully simulated samples for the tH production, for which the cross-section was only recently calculated [74, 75], the acceptance is obtained from particle level simulation, scaled by the ratio of acceptances for full and particle level simulations obtained for topologically similar final states (tcH and $t\bar{t}H$ final states were used).

Since the ggF and WH processes produce a Higgs boson with a small number of jets, among which there is in general no b -jet, an additional systematic uncertainty is added. For the ggF mode, several variations of POWHEG+PYTHIA8 [76] with up to three partons at the matrix element level were compared, from which a 40% uncertainty was deduced. For the WH process, which is simulated at LO, the uncertainty is enlarged to 100%. The uncertainty on ZH is not increased as this process produces b -jets from the Z -boson decay.

In total, for the hadronic selection, the background from SM Higgs production is 0.24 ± 0.05 event at 8 TeV and 0.04 ± 0.01 at 7 TeV, with uncertainties taken as fully correlated. The largest contribution is from the $t\bar{t}H$ mode, which represents about 60% of the total. In the leptonic selection, the total background due to SM Higgs production amounts to 0.05 ± 0.01 event, and 90% of this background arises from $t\bar{t}H$ production.

5.4 Experimental systematic uncertainties

The experimental systematic uncertainties are listed in table 4.

- The uncertainties related to photons are described in section 2 for the trigger efficiency, and in section 3.1 for the photon identification and isolation.

Selection	Hadronic		Leptonic
Centre of mass energy	7 TeV	8 TeV	8 TeV
Trigger efficiency	± 0.2	± 0.5	± 0.5
Photon identification	± 9.3	± 4.6	± 2.4
Photon isolation	± 3.0		± 1.0
Jet Energy Scale	± 5.4	$+7.4$ -4.5	$+3.2$ -2.8
Jet Energy Resolution	± 0.2		± 0.2
Jet Vertex Fraction	± 1.0		± 1.0
b -tagging	± 3.5	± 4.8	± 5.2
Lepton reco./ID/scale	—	—	± 0.6
E_T^{miss} scale	—	—	$+1.4$ -0.4
ISR/FSR	$+7.0$ -3.0		$+8.0$ -2.0
Underlying event	± 3.5		± 1.8
Combined uncertainty	$+14.1$ -12.6	$+13.1$ -9.8	$+10.6$ -7.1

Table 4. Summary of experimental and generator (see text) uncertainties on the signal and SM Higgs boson background yields (in percent, per event). The last row gives the sum in quadrature of all these uncertainties.

- The systematic uncertainty associated with the Jet Energy Scale (JES) is determined by changing by one standard deviation, in each direction and one at a time, each of the parameters to which the energy scale is sensitive. The most sensitive parameters are associated with pile-up and jet flavour. At 8 TeV the quadratic sum of the uncertainties obtained from all variations gives a total effect on the expected signal yield of $(+7.4\%, -4.5\%)$. At 7 TeV the global effect is more symmetric $(\pm 5.4\%)$. The smaller JES uncertainty in the leptonic channel was obtained in the same way and includes its impact on E_T^{miss} . The same methodology was used for the Jet Energy Resolution (JER), whose uncertainty has a smaller impact on the signal yield.
- The systematic uncertainty associated with the JVF selection is estimated by varying the corresponding requirement within the boundaries resulting from dedicated studies [77]. It amounts to 1% for both the hadronic and the leptonic selections. The same uncertainty is also used at 7 TeV.
- In order to take into account the small differences in b -tagging efficiency between data and simulation for each jet flavour (light, charm and bottom-quark jets) [50], the nominal values of the associated scale factors are included in the event weights of the simulated samples. Replacing the nominal scale factors by the values obtained when adding (subtracting) their uncertainty induces variations of the expected signal yield of the order of 5%.

- The uncertainty associated with the lepton energy scale, identification and reconstruction efficiency, averaged for electrons and muons, is 0.6%.
- The uncertainty, of about 1%, associated with E_T^{miss} was obtained with the same methodology as that used for the jet energy scale, applied to low- E_T topological clusters included in the estimate of E_T^{miss} and which are not associated with any of the objects used to reconstruct the final state.

The generator uncertainties are evaluated as follows:

- The uncertainty labelled “ISR/FSR” in table 4 corresponds to the variation of the signal acceptance observed at particle level when the parameters governing QCD initial and final state radiation in PYTHIA6 are varied within the allowed range [78].
- The systematic uncertainty associated with the underlying event modelling is estimated by scaling, in the simulation, the transverse momenta of particles produced at $|\eta| > 2$ within the range allowed by the differences between tunes⁶ and re-estimating the selection efficiency.

5.5 Results

A fit using the likelihood described at the beginning of this section is performed on the selected data sample, consisting of 50 events in the hadronic channel and one event in the leptonic channel.

The diphoton mass spectrum in the hadronic channel is shown in figure 5, together with the fitted background shape and the signal shape for a Higgs boson mass fixed at 125.5 GeV. The fitted branching ratio is $\mathcal{B} = 0.22_{-0.26}^{+0.31}\%$, which corresponds to a total number of signal events (hadronic and leptonic) of $3.1_{-3.7}^{+4.3}$. The probability that the background can produce a fluctuation greater than or equal to the excess observed in data is 18%. As no significant signal is found, limits on the $t \rightarrow cH$ and $t \rightarrow uH$ branching ratios are set based on the CL_s prescription [79].

The evolution of the signal confidence level CL_s as a function of the branching fraction \mathcal{B} for $t \rightarrow qH$ is shown in figure 6. Pseudo-experiments have been used to determine the distributions of the test statistic under the signal+background and the background-only hypotheses. The green and yellow areas represent the one and two standard deviation bands around the expectation. The observed (expected) limit on \mathcal{B} is 0.79 (0.51)% at the 95% confidence level. The observed limit is not as stringent as the expectation due to a slight excess over the total background expectation in the vicinity of $m_{\gamma\gamma} \sim 126$ GeV, as seen in figure 5. From this limit, an upper limit on the λ_{tcH} coupling of 0.17 was obtained, with an expected value of 0.14. As the analysis is equally sensitive to the $t \rightarrow uH$ and $t \rightarrow cH$ modes, the limit obtained on the couplings can be written as $\sqrt{\lambda_{tcH}^2 + \lambda_{tuH}^2} < 0.17$, with an expectation of 0.14.

⁶The particle flow observed in various data samples for $|\eta| < 2$ is well described by standard QCD PS and MI tunes.

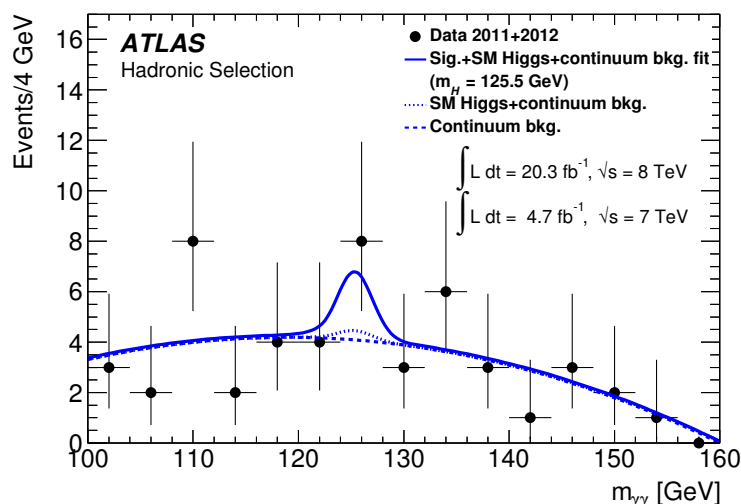


Figure 5. Distribution of $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ for the selected events in the hadronic channel. The result of a fit to the data of the sum of a signal component with the mass of the Higgs boson fixed to $m_H = 125.5$ GeV and a background component (dashed) described by a second-order polynomial is superimposed. The small contribution from SM Higgs boson production, included in the fit, is also shown (difference between the dotted and dashed lines).

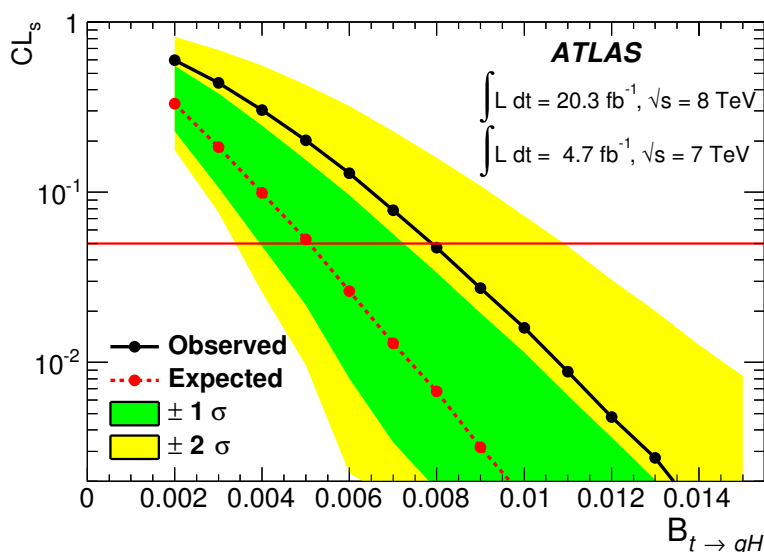


Figure 6. Evolution of CL_s as a function of the branching fraction \mathcal{B} of the $t \rightarrow qH$ decay for the observation of a signal at 125.5 GeV (solid line) and the expectation in the absence of signal (dashed line). The 1 and 2 σ uncertainty bands around the expected curve are also shown.

6 Conclusions

The FCNC $t \rightarrow qH$ decay, followed by $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, has been searched for in a data set of proton-proton collisions recorded by the ATLAS experiment, consisting of 4.7 fb^{-1} at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV and 20.3 fb^{-1} at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV.

Candidate events were selected by requiring the presence of two high- E_T isolated photons. Further selection criteria included the presence of four jets (at least one b -tagged) for

the hadronic selection, or two jets (at least one b -tagged), $E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}$ and an isolated lepton for the leptonic selection, plus kinematic conditions designed to enhance the fraction of events with a $t\bar{t}$ topology.

A sideband technique was used to constrain the background, and an expected upper limit on the $t \rightarrow cH$ decay branching ratio in the absence of signal of 0.51% was calculated. No statistically significant excess was observed in the data, and a limit of 0.79% was set at the 95% confidence level for $m_H = 125.5$ GeV. From this limit, an upper limit on the λ_{tcH} coupling of 0.17 was obtained, with an expected value of 0.14. As the analysis is equally sensitive to the $t \rightarrow uH$ and $t \rightarrow cH$ modes, the limit obtained can more generally be expressed as $\sqrt{\lambda_{tcH}^2 + \lambda_{tuH}^2} < 0.17$.

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The ATLAS collaboration

G. Aad⁸⁴, B. Abbott¹¹², J. Abdallah¹⁵², S. Abdel Khalek¹¹⁶, O. Abdinov¹¹, R. Aben¹⁰⁶, B. Abi¹¹³, M. Abolins⁸⁹, O.S. AbouZeid¹⁵⁹, H. Abramowicz¹⁵⁴, H. Abreu¹³⁷, R. Abreu³⁰, Y. Abulaiti^{147a,147b}, B.S. Acharya^{165a,165b,a}, L. Adamczyk^{38a}, D.L. Adams²⁵, J. Adelman¹⁷⁷, S. Adomeit⁹⁹, T. Adye¹³⁰, T. Agatonovic-Jovin^{13a}, J.A. Aguilar-Saavedra^{125f,125a}, M. Agustoni¹⁷, S.P. Ahlen²², A. Ahmad¹⁴⁹, F. Ahmadov^{64,b}, G. Aielli^{134a,134b}, T.P.A. Åkesson⁸⁰, G. Akimoto¹⁵⁶, A.V. Akimov⁹⁵, G.L. Alberghi^{20a,20b}, J. Albert¹⁷⁰, S. Albrand⁵⁵, M.J. Alconada Verzini⁷⁰, M. Aleksa³⁰, I.N. Aleksandrov⁶⁴, C. Alexa^{26a}, G. Alexander¹⁵⁴, G. Alexandre⁴⁹, T. Alexopoulos¹⁰, M. Alhroob^{165a,165c}, G. Alimonti^{90a}, L. Alio⁸⁴, J. Alison³¹, B.M.M. Allbrooke¹⁸, L.J. Allison⁷¹, P.P. Allport⁷³, S.E. Allwood-Spiers⁵³, J. Almond⁸³, A. Aloisio^{103a,103b}, A. Alonso³⁶, F. Alonso⁷⁰, C. Alpigiani⁷⁵, A. Altheimer³⁵, B. Alvarez Gonzalez⁸⁹, M.G. Alviggi^{103a,103b}, K. Amako⁶⁵, Y. Amaral Coutinho^{24a}, C. Amelung²³, D. Amidei⁸⁸, S.P. Amor Dos Santos^{125a,125c}, A. Amorim^{125a,125b}, S. Amoroso⁴⁸, N. Amram¹⁵⁴, G. Amundsen²³, C. Anastopoulos¹⁴⁰, L.S. Ancu⁴⁹, N. Andari³⁰, T. Andeen³⁵, C.F. Anders^{58b}, G. Anders³⁰, K.J. Anderson³¹, A. Andreazza^{90a,90b}, V. Andrei^{58a}, X.S. Anduaga⁷⁰, S. Angelidakis⁹, I. Angelozzi¹⁰⁶, P. Anger⁴⁴, A. Angerami³⁵, F. Anghinolfi³⁰, A.V. Anisenkov¹⁰⁸, N. Anjos^{125a}, A. Annovi⁴⁷, A. Antonaki⁹, M. Antonelli⁴⁷, A. Antonov⁹⁷, J. Antos^{145b}, F. Anulli^{133a}, M. Aoki⁶⁵, L. Aperio Bella¹⁸, R. Apolle^{119,c}, G. Arabidze⁸⁹, I. Aracena¹⁴⁴, Y. Arai⁶⁵, J.P. Araque^{125a}, A.T.H. Arce⁴⁵, J-F. Arguin⁹⁴, S. Argyropoulos⁴², M. Arik^{19a}, A.J. Armbruster³⁰, O. Arnaez⁸², V. Arnal⁸¹, H. Arnold⁴⁸, O. Arslan²¹, A. Artamonov⁹⁶, G. Artoni²³, S. Asai¹⁵⁶, N. Asbah⁹⁴, A. Ashkenazi¹⁵⁴, B. Åsman^{147a,147b}, L. Asquith⁶, K. Assamagan²⁵, R. Astalos^{145a}, M. Atkinson¹⁶⁶, N.B. Atlay¹⁴², B. Auerbach⁶, K. Augsten¹²⁷, M. Auresseu^{146b}, G. Avolio³⁰, G. Azuelos^{94,d}, Y. Azuma¹⁵⁶, M.A. Baak³⁰, C. Bacci^{135a,135b}, H. Bachacou¹³⁷, K. Bachas¹⁵⁵, M. Backes³⁰, M. Backhaus³⁰, J. Backus Mayes¹⁴⁴, E. Badescu^{26a}, P. Bagiacchi^{133a,133b}, P. Bagnaia^{133a,133b}, Y. Bai^{33a}, T. Bain³⁵, J.T. Baines¹³⁰, O.K. Baker¹⁷⁷, S. Baker⁷⁷, P. Balek¹²⁸, F. Balli¹³⁷, E. Banas³⁹, Sw. Banerjee¹⁷⁴, D. Banfi³⁰, A. Bangert¹⁵¹, A.A.E. Bannoura¹⁷⁶, V. Bansal¹⁷⁰, H.S. Bansil¹⁸, L. Barak¹⁷³, S.P. Baranov⁹⁵, E.L. Barberio⁸⁷, D. Barberis^{50a,50b}, M. Barbero⁸⁴, T. Barillari¹⁰⁰, M. Barisonzi¹⁷⁶, T. Barklow¹⁴⁴, N. Barlow²⁸, B.M. Barnett¹³⁰, R.M. Barnett¹⁵, Z. Barnovska⁵, A. Baroncelli^{135a}, G. Barone⁴⁹, A.J. Barr¹¹⁹, F. Barreiro⁸¹, J. Barreiro Guimarães da Costa⁵⁷, R. Bartoldus¹⁴⁴, A.E. Barton⁷¹, P. Bartos^{145a}, V. Bartsch¹⁵⁰, A. Bassalat¹¹⁶, A. Basye¹⁶⁶, R.L. Bates⁵³, L. Batkova^{145a}, J.R. Batley²⁸, M. Battistin³⁰, F. Bauer¹³⁷, H.S. Bawa^{144,e}, T. Beau⁷⁹, P.H. Beauchemin¹⁶², R. Beccherle^{123a,123b}, P. Bechtel²¹, H.P. Beck¹⁷, K. Becker¹⁷⁶, S. Becker⁹⁹, M. Beckingham¹³⁹, C. Becot¹¹⁶, A.J. Beddall^{19c}, A. Beddall^{19c}, S. Bedikian¹⁷⁷, V.A. Bednyakov⁶⁴, C.P. Bee¹⁴⁹, L.J. Beemster¹⁰⁶, T.A. Beermann¹⁷⁶, M. Begel²⁵, K. Behr¹¹⁹, C. Belanger-Champagne⁸⁶, P.J. Bell⁴⁹, W.H. Bell⁴⁹, G. Bella¹⁵⁴, L. Bellagamba^{20a}, A. Bellerive²⁹, M. Bellomo⁸⁵, A. Belloni⁵⁷, O.L. Beloborodova^{108,f}, K. Belotskiy⁹⁷, O. Beltramello³⁰, O. Benary¹⁵⁴, D. Bencheikroun^{136a}, K. Bendtz^{147a,147b}, N. Benekos¹⁶⁶, Y. Benhammou¹⁵⁴, E. Benhar Noccioli⁴⁹, J.A. Benitez Garcia^{160b}, D.P. Benjamin⁴⁵, J.R. Bensinger²³, K. Benslama¹³¹, S. Bentvelsen¹⁰⁶, D. BERGE¹⁰⁶, E. Bergeas Kuutmann¹⁶, N. Berger⁵, F. Berghaus¹⁷⁰, E. Berglund¹⁰⁶, J. Beringer¹⁵, C. Bernard²², P. Bernat⁷⁷, C. Bernius⁷⁸, F.U. Bernlochner¹⁷⁰, T. Berry⁷⁶, P. Berta¹²⁸, C. Bertella⁸⁴, F. Bertolucci^{123a,123b}, M.I. Besana^{90a}, G.J. Besjes¹⁰⁵, O. Bessidskaia^{147a,147b}, N. Besson¹³⁷, C. Betancourt⁴⁸, S. Bethke¹⁰⁰, W. Bhimji⁴⁶, R.M. Bianchi¹²⁴, L. Bianchini²³, M. Bianco³⁰, O. Biebel⁹⁹, S.P. Bieniek⁷⁷, K. Bierwagen⁵⁴, J. Biesiada¹⁵, M. Biglietti^{135a}, J. Bilbao De Mendizabal⁴⁹, H. Bilokon⁴⁷, M. Bindi⁵⁴, S. Binet¹¹⁶, A. Bingul^{19c}, C. Bini^{133a,133b}, C.W. Black¹⁵¹, J.E. Black¹⁴⁴, K.M. Black²², D. Blackburn¹³⁹, R.E. Blair⁶, J.-B. Blanchard¹³⁷, T. Blazek^{145a}, I. Bloch⁴², C. Blocker²³, W. Blum^{82,*}, U. Blumenschein⁵⁴, G.J. Bobbink¹⁰⁶, V.S. Bobrovnikov¹⁰⁸, S.S. Bocchetta⁸⁰, A. Bocci⁴⁵, C.R. Boddy¹¹⁹, M. Boehler⁴⁸, J. Boek¹⁷⁶, T.T. Boek¹⁷⁶, J.A. Bogaerts³⁰, A.G. Bogdanchikov¹⁰⁸, A. Bogouch^{91,*}, C. Boehm^{147a}, J. Boehm¹²⁶, V. Boisvert⁷⁶, T. Bold^{38a}, V. Boldea^{26a}, A.S. Boldyrev⁹⁸, M. Bomben⁷⁹, M. Bona⁷⁵, M. Boonekamp¹³⁷, A. Borisov¹²⁹, G. Borissov⁷¹, M. Borri⁸³, S. Borroni⁴², J. Bortfeldt⁹⁹, V. Bortolotto^{135a,135b}, K. Bos¹⁰⁶, D. Boscherini^{20a}, M. Bosman¹², H. Boterenbrood¹⁰⁶, J. Boudreau¹²⁴, J. Bouffard², E.V. Bouhova-Thacker⁷¹,

D. Boumediene³⁴, C. Bourdarios¹¹⁶, N. Bousson¹¹³, S. Boutouil^{136d}, A. Boveia³¹, J. Boyd³⁰, I.R. Boyko⁶⁴, I. Bozovic-Jelisavcic^{13b}, J. Bracinik¹⁸, P. Branchini^{135a}, A. Brandt⁸, G. Brandt¹⁵, O. Brandt^{58a}, U. Bratzler¹⁵⁷, B. Brau⁸⁵, J.E. Brau¹¹⁵, H.M. Braun^{176,*}, S.F. Brazzale^{165a,165c}, B. Brelrier¹⁵⁹, K. Brendlinger¹²¹, A.J. Brennan⁸⁷, R. Brenner¹⁶⁷, S. Bressler¹⁷³, K. Bristow^{146c}, T.M. Bristow⁴⁶, D. Britton⁵³, F.M. Brochu²⁸, I. Brock²¹, R. Brock⁸⁹, C. Bromberg⁸⁹, J. Bronner¹⁰⁰, G. Brooijmans³⁵, T. Brooks⁷⁶, W.K. Brooks^{32b}, J. Brosamer¹⁵, E. Brost¹¹⁵, G. Brown⁸³, J. Brown⁵⁵, P.A. Bruckman de Renstrom³⁹, D. Bruncko^{145b}, R. Bruneliere⁴⁸, S. Brunet⁶⁰, A. Bruni^{20a}, G. Bruni^{20a}, M. Bruschi^{20a}, L. Bryngemark⁸⁰, T. Buanes¹⁴, Q. Buat¹⁴³, F. Bucci⁴⁹, P. Buchholz¹⁴², R.M. Buckingham¹¹⁹, A.G. Buckley⁵³, S.I. Buda^{26a}, I.A. Budagov⁶⁴, F. Buehrer⁴⁸, L. Bugge¹¹⁸, M.K. Bugge¹¹⁸, O. Bulekov⁹⁷, A.C. Bundock⁷³, H. Burckhart³⁰, S. Burdin⁷³, B. Burghgrave¹⁰⁷, S. Burke¹³⁰, I. Burmeister⁴³, E. Busato³⁴, D. Büscher⁴⁸, V. Büscher⁸², P. Bussey⁵³, C.P. Buszello¹⁶⁷, B. Butler⁵⁷, J.M. Butler²², A.I. Butt³, C.M. Buttar⁵³, J.M. Butterworth⁷⁷, P. Butti¹⁰⁶, W. Buttinger²⁸, A. Buzatu⁵³, M. Byszewski¹⁰, S. Cabrera Urbán¹⁶⁸, D. Caforio^{20a,20b}, O. Cakir^{4a}, P. Calafiura¹⁵, A. Calandri¹³⁷, G. Calderini⁷⁹, P. Calfayan⁹⁹, R. Calkins¹⁰⁷, L.P. Caloba^{24a}, D. Calvet³⁴, S. Calvet³⁴, R. Camacho Toro⁴⁹, S. Camarda⁴², D. Cameron¹¹⁸, L.M. Caminada¹⁵, R. Caminal Armadans¹², S. Campana³⁰, M. Campanelli⁷⁷, A. Campoverde¹⁴⁹, V. Canale^{103a,103b}, A. Canepa^{160a}, M. Cano Bret⁷⁵, J. Cantero⁸¹, R. Cantrill⁷⁶, T. Cao⁴⁰, M.D.M. Capeans Garrido³⁰, I. Caprini^{26a}, M. Caprini^{26a}, M. Capua^{37a,37b}, R. Caputo⁸², R. Cardarelli^{134a}, T. Carli³⁰, G. Carlino^{103a}, L. Carminati^{90a,90b}, S. Caron¹⁰⁵, E. Carquin^{32a}, G.D. Carrillo-Montoya^{146c}, A.A. Carter⁷⁵, J.R. Carter²⁸, J. Carvalho^{125a,125c}, D. Casadei⁷⁷, M.P. Casado¹², E. Castaneda-Miranda^{146b}, A. Castelli¹⁰⁶, V. Castillo Gimenez¹⁶⁸, N.F. Castro^{125a}, P. Catastini⁵⁷, A. Catinaccio³⁰, J.R. Catmore¹¹⁸, A. Cattai³⁰, G. Cattani^{134a,134b}, S. Caughron⁸⁹, V. Cavaliere¹⁶⁶, D. Cavalli^{90a}, M. Cavalli-Sforza¹², V. Cavasinni^{123a,123b}, F. Ceradini^{135a,135b}, B. Cerio⁴⁵, K. Cerny¹²⁸, A.S. Cerqueira^{24b}, A. Cerri¹⁵⁰, L. Cerrito⁷⁵, F. Cerutti¹⁵, M. Cerv³⁰, A. Cervelli¹⁷, S.A. Cetin^{19b}, A. Chafaq^{136a}, D. Chakraborty¹⁰⁷, I. Chalupkova¹²⁸, K. Chan³, P. Chang¹⁶⁶, B. Chapleau⁸⁶, J.D. Chapman²⁸, D. Charfeddine¹¹⁶, D.G. Charlton¹⁸, C.C. Chau¹⁵⁹, C.A. Chavez Barajas¹⁵⁰, S. Cheatham⁸⁶, A. Chegwidan⁸⁹, S. Chekanov⁶, S.V. Chekulaev^{160a}, G.A. Chelkov⁶⁴, M.A. Chelstowska⁸⁸, C. Chen⁶³, H. Chen²⁵, K. Chen¹⁴⁹, L. Chen^{33d,g}, S. Chen^{33c}, X. Chen^{146c}, Y. Chen³⁵, H.C. Cheng⁸⁸, Y. Cheng³¹, A. Cheplakov⁶⁴, R. Cherkaoui El Moursli^{136e}, V. Chernyatin^{25,*}, E. Cheu⁷, L. Chevalier¹³⁷, V. Chiarella⁴⁷, G. Chiefari^{103a,103b}, J.T. Childers⁶, A. Chilingarov⁷¹, G. Chiodini^{72a}, A.S. Chisholm¹⁸, R.T. Chislett⁷⁷, A. Chitan^{26a}, M.V. Chizhov⁶⁴, S. Chouridou⁹, B.K.B. Chow⁹⁹, D. Chromek-Burckhart³⁰, M.L. Chu¹⁵², J. Chudoba¹²⁶, J.C. Chwastowski³⁹, L. Chytka¹¹⁴, G. Ciapetti^{133a,133b}, A.K. Ciftci^{4a}, R. Ciftci^{4a}, D. Cinca⁶², V. Cindro⁷⁴, A. Ciocio¹⁵, P. Cirkovic^{13b}, Z.H. Citron¹⁷³, M. Citterio^{90a}, M. Ciubancan^{26a}, A. Clark⁴⁹, P.J. Clark⁴⁶, R.N. Clarke¹⁵, W. Cleland¹²⁴, J.C. Clemens⁸⁴, C. Clement^{147a,147b}, Y. Coadou⁸⁴, M. Cobal^{165a,165c}, A. Coccaro¹³⁹, J. Cochran⁶³, L. Coffey²³, J.G. Cogan¹⁴⁴, J. Coggeshall¹⁶⁶, B. Cole³⁵, S. Cole¹⁰⁷, A.P. Colijn¹⁰⁶, C. Collins-Tooth⁵³, J. Collot⁵⁵, T. Colombo^{58c}, G. Colon⁸⁵, G. Compostella¹⁰⁰, P. Conde Muño^{125a,125b}, E. Coniavitis¹⁶⁷, M.C. Conidi¹², S.H. Connell^{146b}, I.A. Connelly⁷⁶, S.M. Consonni^{90a,90b}, V. Consorti⁴⁸, S. Constantinescu^{26a}, C. Conta^{120a,120b}, G. Conti⁵⁷, F. Conventi^{103a,h}, M. Cooke¹⁵, B.D. Cooper⁷⁷, A.M. Cooper-Sarkar¹¹⁹, N.J. Cooper-Smith⁷⁶, K. Copic¹⁵, T. Cornelissen¹⁷⁶, M. Corradi^{20a}, F. Corriveau^{86,i}, A. Corso-Radu¹⁶⁴, A. Cortes-Gonzalez¹², G. Cortiana¹⁰⁰, G. Costa^{90a}, M.J. Costa¹⁶⁸, D. Costanzo¹⁴⁰, D. Côté⁸, G. Cottin²⁸, G. Cowan⁷⁶, B.E. Cox⁸³, K. Cranmer¹⁰⁹, G. Cree²⁹, S. Crépe-Renaudin⁵⁵, F. Crescioli⁷⁹, M. Crispin Ortuzar¹¹⁹, M. Cristinziani²¹, V. Croft¹⁰⁵, G. Crosetti^{37a,37b}, C.-M. Cuciuc^{26a}, C. Cuenca Almenar¹⁷⁷, T. Cuhadar Donszelmann¹⁴⁰, J. Cummings¹⁷⁷, M. Curatolo⁴⁷, C. Cuthbert¹⁵¹, H. Czirr¹⁴², P. Czodrowski³, Z. Czyczula¹⁷⁷, S. D'Auria⁵³, M. D'Onofrio⁷³, M.J. Da Cunha Sargedas De Sousa^{125a,125b}, C. Da Via⁸³, W. Dabrowski^{38a}, A. Dafinca¹¹⁹, T. Dai⁸⁸, O. Dale¹⁴, F. Dallaire⁹⁴, C. Dallapiccola⁸⁵, M. Dam³⁶, A.C. Daniells¹⁸, M. Dano Hoffmann¹³⁷, V. Dao¹⁰⁵, G. Darbo^{50a}, G.L. Darlea^{26c}, S. Darmora⁸, J.A. Dassoulas⁴², A. Dattagupta⁶⁰, W. Davey²¹, C. David¹⁷⁰, T. Davidek¹²⁸, E. Davies^{119,c}, M. Davies¹⁵⁴,

O. Davignon⁷⁹, A.R. Davison⁷⁷, P. Davison⁷⁷, Y. Davygora^{58a}, E. Dawe¹⁴³, I. Dawson¹⁴⁰, R.K. Daya-Ishmukhametova²³, K. De⁸, R. de Asmundis^{103a}, S. De Castro^{20a,20b}, S. De Cecco⁷⁹, N. De Groot¹⁰⁵, P. de Jong¹⁰⁶, H. De la Torre⁸¹, F. De Lorenzi⁶³, L. De Nooij¹⁰⁶, D. De Pedis^{133a}, A. De Salvo^{133a}, U. De Sanctis^{165a,165b}, A. De Santo¹⁵⁰, J.B. De Vivie De Regie¹¹⁶, G. De Zorzi^{133a,133b}, W.J. Dearnaley⁷¹, R. Debbé²⁵, C. Debenedetti⁴⁶, B. Dechenaux⁵⁵, D.V. Dedovich⁶⁴, J. Degenhardt¹²¹, I. Deigaard¹⁰⁶, J. Del Peso⁸¹, T. Del Prete^{123a,123b}, F. Deliot¹³⁷, C.M. Delitzsch⁴⁹, M. Deliyergiyev⁷⁴, A. Dell'Acqua³⁰, L. Dell'Asta²², M. Dell'Orso^{123a,123b}, M. Della Pietra^{103a,h}, D. della Volpe⁴⁹, M. Delmastro⁵, P.A. Delsart⁵⁵, C. Deluca¹⁰⁶, S. Demers¹⁷⁷, M. Demichev⁶⁴, A. Demilly⁷⁹, S.P. Denisov¹²⁹, D. Derendarz³⁹, J.E. Derkaoui^{136d}, F. Derue⁷⁹, P. Dervan⁷³, K. Desch²¹, C. Deterre⁴², P.O. Deviveiros¹⁰⁶, A. Dewhurst¹³⁰, S. Dhaliwal¹⁰⁶, A. Di Ciaccio^{134a,134b}, L. Di Ciaccio⁵, A. Di Domenico^{133a,133b}, C. Di Donato^{103a,103b}, A. Di Girolamo³⁰, B. Di Girolamo³⁰, A. Di Mattia¹⁵³, B. Di Micco^{135a,135b}, R. Di Nardo⁴⁷, A. Di Simone⁴⁸, R. Di Sipio^{20a,20b}, D. Di Valentino²⁹, M.A. Diaz^{32a}, E.B. Diehl⁸⁸, J. Dietrich⁴², T.A. Dietzsch^{58a}, S. Diglio⁸⁴, A. Dimitrievska^{13a}, J. Dingfelder²¹, C. Dionisi^{133a,133b}, P. Dita^{26a}, S. Dita^{26a}, F. Dittus³⁰, F. Djama⁸⁴, T. Djobava^{51b}, M.A.B. do Vale^{24c}, A. Do Valle Wemans^{125a,125g}, T.K.O. Doan⁵, D. Dobos³⁰, E. Dobson⁷⁷, C. Doglioni⁴⁹, T. Doherty⁵³, T. Dohmae¹⁵⁶, J. Dolejsi¹²⁸, Z. Dolezal¹²⁸, B.A. Dolgoshein^{97,*}, M. Donadelli^{24d}, S. Donati^{123a,123b}, P. Dondero^{120a,120b}, J. Donini³⁴, J. Dopke³⁰, A. Doria^{103a}, A. Dos Anjos¹⁷⁴, M.T. Dova⁷⁰, A.T. Doyle⁵³, M. Dris¹⁰, J. Dubbert⁸⁸, S. Dube¹⁵, E. Dubreuil³⁴, E. Duchovni¹⁷³, G. Duckeck⁹⁹, O.A. Ducu^{26a}, D. Duda¹⁷⁶, A. Dudarev³⁰, F. Dudziak⁶³, L. Duflot¹¹⁶, L. Duguid⁷⁶, M. Dührssen³⁰, M. Dunford^{58a}, H. Duran Yildiz^{4a}, M. Düren⁵², A. Durglishvili^{51b}, M. Dwuznik^{38a}, M. Dyndal^{38a}, J. Ebke⁹⁹, W. Edson², N.C. Edwards⁴⁶, W. Ehrenfeld²¹, T. Eifert¹⁴⁴, G. Eigen¹⁴, K. Einsweiler¹⁵, T. Ekelof¹⁶⁷, M. El Kacimi^{136c}, M. Ellert¹⁶⁷, S. Elles⁵, F. Ellinghaus⁸², N. Ellis³⁰, J. Elmsheuser⁹⁹, M. Elsing³⁰, D. Emeliyanov¹³⁰, Y. Enari¹⁵⁶, O.C. Endner⁸², M. Endo¹¹⁷, R. Engelmann¹⁴⁹, J. Erdmann¹⁷⁷, A. Ereditato¹⁷, D. Eriksson^{147a}, G. Ernis¹⁷⁶, J. Ernst², M. Ernst²⁵, J. Ernwein¹³⁷, D. Errede¹⁶⁶, S. Errede¹⁶⁶, E. Ertel⁸², M. Escalier¹¹⁶, H. Esch⁴³, C. Escobar¹²⁴, B. Esposito⁴⁷, A.I. Etienne¹³⁷, E. Etzion¹⁵⁴, H. Evans⁶⁰, L. Fabbri^{20a,20b}, G. Facini³⁰, R.M. Fakhrudinov¹²⁹, S. Falciano^{133a}, R.J. Falla⁷⁷, Y. Fang^{33a}, M. Fanti^{90a,90b}, A. Farbin⁸, A. Farilla^{135a}, T. Farooque¹², S. Farrell¹⁶⁴, S.M. Farrington¹⁷¹, P. Farthouat³⁰, F. Fassi¹⁶⁸, P. Fassnacht³⁰, D. Fassouliotis⁹, A. Favareto^{50a,50b}, L. Fayard¹¹⁶, P. Federic^{145a}, O.L. Fedin^{122,j}, W. Fedorko¹⁶⁹, M. Fehling-Kaschek⁴⁸, S. Feigl³⁰, L. Felgioni⁸⁴, C. Feng^{33d}, E.J. Feng⁶, H. Feng⁸⁸, A.B. Fenyuk¹²⁹, S. Fernandez Perez³⁰, S. Ferrag⁵³, J. Ferrando⁵³, A. Ferrari¹⁶⁷, P. Ferrari¹⁰⁶, R. Ferrari^{120a}, D.E. Ferreira de Lima⁵³, A. Ferrer¹⁶⁸, D. Ferrere⁴⁹, C. Ferretti⁸⁸, A. Ferretto Parodi^{50a,50b}, M. Fiascaris³¹, F. Fiedler⁸², A. Filipčič⁷⁴, M. Filipuzzi⁴², F. Filthaut¹⁰⁵, M. Fincke-Keeler¹⁷⁰, K.D. Finelli¹⁵¹, M.C.N. Fiolhais^{125a,125c}, L. Fiorini¹⁶⁸, A. Firan⁴⁰, J. Fischer¹⁷⁶, W.C. Fisher⁸⁹, E.A. Fitzgerald²³, M. Flechl⁴⁸, I. Fleck¹⁴², P. Fleischmann¹⁷⁵, S. Fleischmann¹⁷⁶, G.T. Fletcher¹⁴⁰, G. Fletcher⁷⁵, T. Flick¹⁷⁶, A. Floderus⁸⁰, L.R. Flores Castillo¹⁷⁴, A.C. Florez Bustos^{160b}, M.J. Flowerdew¹⁰⁰, A. Formica¹³⁷, A. Forti⁸³, D. Fortin^{160a}, D. Fournier¹¹⁶, H. Fox⁷¹, S. Fracchia¹², P. Francavilla⁷⁹, M. Franchini^{20a,20b}, S. Franchino³⁰, D. Francis³⁰, M. Franklin⁵⁷, S. Franz⁶¹, M. Fraternali^{120a,120b}, S.T. French²⁸, C. Friedrich⁴², F. Friedrich⁴⁴, D. Froidevaux³⁰, J.A. Frost²⁸, C. Fukunaga¹⁵⁷, E. Fullana Torregrosa⁸², B.G. Fulson¹⁴⁴, J. Fuster¹⁶⁸, C. Gabaldon⁵⁵, O. Gabizon¹⁷³, A. Gabrielli^{20a,20b}, A. Gabrielli^{133a,133b}, S. Gadatsch¹⁰⁶, S. Gadomski⁴⁹, G. Gagliardi^{50a,50b}, P. Gagnon⁶⁰, C. Galea¹⁰⁵, B. Galhardo^{125a,125c}, E.J. Gallas¹¹⁹, V. Gallo¹⁷, B.J. Gallop¹³⁰, P. Gallus¹²⁷, G. Galster³⁶, K.K. Gan¹¹⁰, R.P. Gandrajula⁶², J. Gao^{33b,g}, Y.S. Gao^{144,e}, F.M. Garay Walls⁴⁶, F. Garbersen¹⁷⁷, C. García¹⁶⁸, J.E. García Navarro¹⁶⁸, M. Garcia-Sciveres¹⁵, R.W. Gardner³¹, N. Garelli¹⁴⁴, V. Garonne³⁰, C. Gatti⁴⁷, G. Gaudio^{120a}, B. Gaur¹⁴², L. Gauthier⁹⁴, P. Gauzzi^{133a,133b}, I.L. Gavrilenko⁹⁵, C. Gay¹⁶⁹, G. Gaycken²¹, E.N. Gazis¹⁰, P. Ge^{33d}, Z. Gecse¹⁶⁹, C.N.P. Gee¹³⁰, D.A.A. Geerts¹⁰⁶, Ch. Geich-Gimbel²¹, K. Gellerstedt^{147a,147b}, C. Gemme^{50a}, A. Gemmell⁵³, M.H. Genest⁵⁵, S. Gentile^{133a,133b}, M. George⁵⁴, S. George⁷⁶, D. Gerbaudo¹⁶⁴, A. Gershon¹⁵⁴, H. Ghazlane^{136b}, N. Ghodbane³⁴, B. Giacobbe^{20a}, S. Giagu^{133a,133b}, V. Giangiobbe¹², P. Giannetti^{123a,123b}, F. Gianotti³⁰,

B. Gibbard²⁵, S.M. Gibson⁷⁶, M. Gilchriese¹⁵, T.P.S. Gillam²⁸, D. Gillberg³⁰, G. Gilles³⁴, D.M. Gingrich^{3,d}, N. Giokaris⁹, M.P. Giordani^{165a,165c}, R. Giordano^{103a,103b}, F.M. Giorgi¹⁶, P.F. Giraud¹³⁷, D. Giugni^{90a}, C. Giuliani⁴⁸, M. Giulini^{58b}, B.K. Gjelsten¹¹⁸, I. Gkialas^{155,k}, L.K. Gladilin⁹⁸, C. Glasman⁸¹, J. Glatzer³⁰, P.C.F. Glaysheer⁴⁶, A. Glazov⁴², G.L. Glonti⁶⁴, M. Goblirsch-Kolb¹⁰⁰, J.R. Goddard⁷⁵, J. Godfrey¹⁴³, J. Godlewski³⁰, C. Goeringer⁸², S. Goldfarb⁸⁸, T. Golling¹⁷⁷, D. Golubkov¹²⁹, A. Gomes^{125a,125b,125d}, L.S. Gomez Fajardo⁴², R. Gonalo^{125a}, J. Goncalves Pinto Firmino Da Costa¹³⁷, L. Gonella²¹, S. Gonzalez de la Hoz¹⁶⁸, G. Gonzalez Parra¹², M.L. Gonzalez Silva²⁷, S. Gonzalez-Sevilla⁴⁹, L. Goossens³⁰, P.A. Gorbounov⁹⁶, H.A. Gordon²⁵, I. Gorelov¹⁰⁴, G. Gorfine¹⁷⁶, B. Gorini³⁰, E. Gorini^{72a,72b}, A. Gorišek⁷⁴, E. Gornicki³⁹, A.T. Goshaw⁶, C. Gossling⁴³, M.I. Gostkin⁶⁴, M. Goughri^{136a}, D. Goujdami^{136c}, M.P. Goulette⁴⁹, A.G. Goussiou¹³⁹, C. Goy⁵, S. Gozpınar²³, H.M.X. Grabas¹³⁷, L. Graber⁵⁴, I. Grabowska-Bold^{38a}, P. Grafstrom^{20a,20b}, K.-J. Grahm⁴², J. Gramling⁴⁹, E. Gramstad¹¹⁸, S. Grancagnolo¹⁶, V. Grassi¹⁴⁹, V. Gratchev¹²², H.M. Gray³⁰, E. Graziani^{135a}, O.G. Grebenyuk¹²², Z.D. Greenwood^{78,l}, K. Gregersen⁷⁷, I.M. Gregor⁴², P. Grenier¹⁴⁴, J. Griffiths⁸, N. Grigalashvili⁶⁴, A.A. Grillo¹³⁸, K. Grimm⁷¹, S. Grinstein^{12,m}, Ph. Gris³⁴, Y.V. Grishkevich⁹⁸, J.-F. Grivaz¹¹⁶, J.P. Grohs⁴⁴, A. Grohsjean⁴², E. Gross¹⁷³, J. Grosse-Knetter⁵⁴, G.C. Grossi^{134a,134b}, J. Groth-Jensen¹⁷³, Z.J. Grout¹⁵⁰, K. Grybel¹⁴², L. Guan^{33b}, F. Guescini⁴⁹, D. Guest¹⁷⁷, O. Gueta¹⁵⁴, C. Guicheney³⁴, E. Guido^{50a,50b}, T. Guillemin¹¹⁶, S. Guindon², U. Gul⁵³, C. Gumpert⁴⁴, J. Gunther¹²⁷, J. Guo³⁵, S. Gupta¹¹⁹, P. Gutierrez¹¹², N.G. Gutierrez Ortiz⁵³, C. Gutsche⁷⁷, N. Guttman¹⁵⁴, C. Guyot¹³⁷, C. Gwenlan¹¹⁹, C.B. Gwilliam⁷³, A. Haas¹⁰⁹, C. Haber¹⁵, H.K. Hadavand⁸, N. Haddad^{136e}, P. Haefner²¹, S. Hageboeck²¹, Z. Hajduk³⁹, H. Hakobyan¹⁷⁸, M. Haleem⁴², D. Hall¹¹⁹, G. Halladjian⁸⁹, K. Hamacher¹⁷⁶, P. Hamal¹¹⁴, K. Hamano¹⁷⁰, M. Hamer⁵⁴, A. Hamilton^{146a}, S. Hamilton¹⁶², P.G. Hamnett⁴², L. Han^{33b}, K. Hanagaki¹¹⁷, K. Hanawa¹⁵⁶, M. Hance¹⁵, P. Hanke^{58a}, R. Hanna¹³⁷, J.R. Hansen³⁶, J.B. Hansen³⁶, J.D. Hansen³⁶, P.H. Hansen³⁶, K. Hara¹⁶¹, A.S. Hard¹⁷⁴, T. Harenberg¹⁷⁶, S. Harkusha⁹¹, D. Harper⁸⁸, R.D. Harrington⁴⁶, O.M. Harris¹³⁹, P.F. Harrison¹⁷¹, F. Hartjes¹⁰⁶, S. Hasegawa¹⁰², Y. Hasegawa¹⁴¹, A. Hasib¹¹², S. Hassani¹³⁷, S. Haug¹⁷, M. Hauschild³⁰, R. Hauser⁸⁹, M. Havranek¹²⁶, C.M. Hawkes¹⁸, R.J. Hawkings³⁰, A.D. Hawkins⁸⁰, T. Hayashi¹⁶¹, D. Hayden⁸⁹, C.P. Hays¹¹⁹, H.S. Hayward⁷³, S.J. Haywood¹³⁰, S.J. Head¹⁸, T. Heck⁸², V. Hedberg⁸⁰, L. Heelan⁸, S. Heim¹²¹, T. Heim¹⁷⁶, B. Heinemann¹⁵, L. Heinrich¹⁰⁹, S. Heisterkamp³⁶, J. Hejbal¹²⁶, L. Helary²², C. Heller⁹⁹, M. Heller³⁰, S. Hellman^{147a,147b}, D. Hellmich²¹, C. Helsens³⁰, J. Henderson¹¹⁹, R.C.W. Henderson⁷¹, C. Hengler⁴², A. Henrichs¹⁷⁷, A.M. Henriques Correia³⁰, S. Henrot-Versille¹¹⁶, C. Hensel⁵⁴, G.H. Herbert¹⁶, Y. Hernandez Jimenez¹⁶⁸, R. Herrberg-Schubert¹⁶, G. Herten⁴⁸, R. Hertenberger⁹⁹, L. Hervas³⁰, G.G. Hesketh⁷⁷, N.P. Hessey¹⁰⁶, R. Hickling⁷⁵, E. Higon-Rodriguez¹⁶⁸, E. Hill¹⁷⁰, J.C. Hill²⁸, K.H. Hiller⁴², S. Hillert²¹, S.J. Hillier¹⁸, I. Hinchliffe¹⁵, E. Hines¹²¹, M. Hirose¹¹⁷, D. Hirschbuehl¹⁷⁶, J. Hobbs¹⁴⁹, N. Hod¹⁰⁶, M.C. Hodgkinson¹⁴⁰, P. Hodgson¹⁴⁰, A. Hoecker³⁰, M.R. Hoferkamp¹⁰⁴, J. Hoffman⁴⁰, D. Hoffmann⁸⁴, J.I. Hofmann^{58a}, M. Hohlfeld⁸², T.R. Holmes¹⁵, T.M. Hong¹²¹, L. Hooft van Huysduynen¹⁰⁹, J.-Y. Hostachy⁵⁵, S. Hou¹⁵², A. Hoummada^{136a}, J. Howard¹¹⁹, J. Howarth⁴², M. Hrabovsky¹¹⁴, I. Hristova¹⁶, J. Hrivnac¹¹⁶, T. Hryn'ova⁵, P.J. Hsu⁸², S.-C. Hsu¹³⁹, D. Hu³⁵, X. Hu²⁵, Y. Huang⁴², Z. Hubacek³⁰, F. Hubaut⁸⁴, F. Huegging²¹, T.B. Huffman¹¹⁹, E.W. Hughes³⁵, G. Hughes⁷¹, M. Huhtinen³⁰, T.A. Hulsing⁸², M. Hurwitz¹⁵, N. Huseynov^{64,b}, J. Huston⁸⁹, J. Huth⁵⁷, G. Iacobucci⁴⁹, G. Iakovidis¹⁰, I. Ibragimov¹⁴², L. Iconomidou-Fayard¹¹⁶, J. Idarraga¹¹⁶, E. Ideal¹⁷⁷, P. Iengo^{103a}, O. Igonkina¹⁰⁶, T. Iizawa¹⁷², Y. Ikegami⁶⁵, K. Ikematsu¹⁴², M. Ikeno⁶⁵, D. Iliadis¹⁵⁵, N. Ilic¹⁵⁹, Y. Inamaru⁶⁶, T. Ince¹⁰⁰, P. Ioannou⁹, M. Iodice^{135a}, K. Iordanidou⁹, V. Ippolito⁵⁷, A. Irles Quiles¹⁶⁸, C. Isaksson¹⁶⁷, M. Ishino⁶⁷, M. Ishitsuka¹⁵⁸, R. Ishmukhametov¹¹⁰, C. Issever¹¹⁹, S. Istin^{19a}, J.M. Iturbe Ponce⁸³, J. Ivarsson⁸⁰, A.V. Ivashin¹²⁹, W. Iwanski³⁹, H. Iwasaki⁶⁵, J.M. Izen⁴¹, V. Izzo^{103a}, B. Jackson¹²¹, J.N. Jackson⁷³, M. Jackson⁷³, P. Jackson¹, M.R. Jaekel³⁰, V. Jain², K. Jakobs⁴⁸, S. Jakobsen³⁰, T. Jakoubek¹²⁶, J. Jakubek¹²⁷, D.O. Jamin¹⁵², D.K. Jana⁷⁸, E. Jansen⁷⁷, H. Jansen³⁰, J. Janssen²¹, M. Janus¹⁷¹, G. Jarlskog⁸⁰, N. Javadov^{64,b}, T. Javurek⁴⁸, L. Jeanty¹⁵,

G.-Y. Jeng¹⁵¹, D. Jennens⁸⁷, P. Jenni^{48,n}, J. Jentzsch⁴³, C. Jeske¹⁷¹, S. Jézéquel⁵, H. Ji¹⁷⁴, W. Ji⁸², J. Jia¹⁴⁹, Y. Jiang^{33b}, M. Jimenez Belenguer⁴², S. Jin^{33a}, A. Jinaru^{26a}, O. Jinnouchi¹⁵⁸, M.D. Joergensen³⁶, K.E. Johansson^{147a}, P. Johansson¹⁴⁰, K.A. Johns⁷, K. Jon-And^{147a,147b}, G. Jones¹⁷¹, R.W.L. Jones⁷¹, T.J. Jones⁷³, J. Jongmanns^{58a}, P.M. Jorge^{125a,125b}, K.D. Joshi⁸³, J. Jovicevic¹⁴⁸, X. Ju¹⁷⁴, C.A. Jung⁴³, R.M. Jungst³⁰, P. Jussel⁶¹, A. Juste Rozas^{12,m}, M. Kaci¹⁶⁸, A. Kaczmarska³⁹, M. Kado¹¹⁶, H. Kagan¹¹⁰, M. Kagan¹⁴⁴, E. Kajomovitz⁴⁵, S. Kama⁴⁰, N. Kanaya¹⁵⁶, M. Kaneda³⁰, S. Kaneti²⁸, T. Kanno¹⁵⁸, V.A. Kantserov⁹⁷, J. Kanzaki⁶⁵, B. Kaplan¹⁰⁹, A. Kapliy³¹, D. Kar⁵³, K. Karakostas¹⁰, N. Karastathis¹⁰, M. Karnevskiy⁸², S.N. Karpov⁶⁴, K. Karthik¹⁰⁹, V. Kartvelishvili⁷¹, A.N. Karyukhin¹²⁹, L. Kashif¹⁷⁴, G. Kasieczka^{58b}, R.D. Kass¹¹⁰, A. Kastanas¹⁴, Y. Kataoka¹⁵⁶, A. Katre⁴⁹, J. Katzy⁴², V. Kaushik⁷, K. Kawagoe⁶⁹, T. Kawamoto¹⁵⁶, G. Kawamura⁵⁴, S. Kazama¹⁵⁶, V.F. Kazanin¹⁰⁸, M.Y. Kazarinov⁶⁴, R. Keeler¹⁷⁰, P.T. Keener¹²¹, R. Kehoe⁴⁰, M. Keil⁵⁴, J.S. Keller⁴², H. Keoshkerian⁵, O. Kepka¹²⁶, B.P. Kerševan⁷⁴, S. Kersten¹⁷⁶, K. Kessoku¹⁵⁶, J. Keung¹⁵⁹, F. Khalil-zada¹¹, H. Khandanyan^{147a,147b}, A. Khanov¹¹³, A. Khodinov⁹⁷, A. Khomich^{58a}, T.J. Khoo²⁸, G. Khorauli²¹, A. Khoroshilov¹⁷⁶, V. Khovanskiy⁹⁶, E. Khramov⁶⁴, J. Khubua^{51b}, H.Y. Kim⁸, H. Kim^{147a,147b}, S.H. Kim¹⁶¹, N. Kimura¹⁷², O. Kind¹⁶, B.T. King⁷³, M. King¹⁶⁸, R.S.B. King¹¹⁹, S.B. King¹⁶⁹, J. Kirk¹³⁰, A.E. Kiryunin¹⁰⁰, T. Kishimoto⁶⁶, D. Kisieleska^{38a}, F. Kiss⁴⁸, T. Kitamura⁶⁶, T. Kittelmann¹²⁴, K. Kiuchi¹⁶¹, E. Kladiva^{145b}, M. Klein⁷³, U. Klein⁷³, K. Kleinknecht⁸², P. Klimek^{147a,147b}, A. Klimontov²⁵, R. Klingenberg⁴³, J.A. Klinger⁸³, T. Klioutchnikova³⁰, P.F. Klok¹⁰⁵, E.-E. Kluge^{58a}, P. Kluit¹⁰⁶, S. Kluth¹⁰⁰, E. Kneringer⁶¹, E.B.F.G. Knoop⁸⁴, A. Knue⁵³, T. Kobayashi¹⁵⁶, M. Kobel⁴⁴, M. Kocian¹⁴⁴, P. Kodys¹²⁸, P. Koevesarki²¹, T. Koffas²⁹, E. Koffeman¹⁰⁶, L.A. Kogan¹¹⁹, S. Kohlmann¹⁷⁶, Z. Kohout¹²⁷, T. Kohriki⁶⁵, T. Koi¹⁴⁴, H. Kolanoski¹⁶, I. Koletsou⁵, J. Koll⁸⁹, A.A. Komar^{95,*}, Y. Komori¹⁵⁶, T. Kondo⁶⁵, N. Kondrashova⁴², K. Köneke⁴⁸, A.C. König¹⁰⁵, S. König⁸², T. Kono^{65,o}, R. Konoplich^{109,p}, N. Konstantinidis⁷⁷, R. Kopeliansky¹⁵³, S. Koperny^{38a}, L. Köpke⁸², A.K. Kopp⁴⁸, K. Korcyl³⁹, K. Kordas¹⁵⁵, A. Korn⁷⁷, A.A. Korol¹⁰⁸, I. Korolkov¹², E.V. Korolkova¹⁴⁰, V.A. Korotkov¹²⁹, O. Kortner¹⁰⁰, S. Kortner¹⁰⁰, V.V. Kostyukhin²¹, S. Kotov¹⁰⁰, V.M. Kotov⁶⁴, A. Kotwal⁴⁵, C. Kourkoumelis⁹, V. Kouskoura¹⁵⁵, A. Koutsman^{160a}, R. Kowalewski¹⁷⁰, T.Z. Kowalski^{38a}, W. Kozanecki¹³⁷, A.S. Kozhin¹²⁹, V. Kral¹²⁷, V.A. Kramarenko⁹⁸, G. Kramberger⁷⁴, D. Krasnopevtsev⁹⁷, M.W. Krasny⁷⁹, A. Krasznahorkay³⁰, J.K. Kraus²¹, A. Kravchenko²⁵, S. Kreiss¹⁰⁹, M. Kretz^{58c}, J. Kretzschmar⁷³, K. Kreutzfeldt⁵², P. Krieger¹⁵⁹, K. Kroeninger⁵⁴, H. Kroha¹⁰⁰, J. Kroll¹²¹, J. Kroseberg²¹, J. Krstic^{13a}, U. Kruchonak⁶⁴, H. Krüger²¹, T. Kruker¹⁷, N. Krumnack⁶³, Z.V. Krumshteyn⁶⁴, A. Kruse¹⁷⁴, M.C. Kruse⁴⁵, M. Kruskal²², T. Kubota⁸⁷, S. Kuday^{4a}, S. Kuehn⁴⁸, A. Kugel^{58c}, A. Kuhl¹³⁸, T. Kuhl⁴², V. Kukhtin⁶⁴, Y. Kulchitsky⁹¹, S. Kuleshov^{32b}, M. Kuna^{133a,133b}, J. Kunkle¹²¹, A. Kupco¹²⁶, H. Kurashige⁶⁶, Y.A. Kurochkin⁹¹, R. Kurumida⁶⁶, V. Kus¹²⁶, E.S. Kuwertz¹⁴⁸, M. Kuze¹⁵⁸, J. Kvita¹¹⁴, A. La Rosa⁴⁹, L. La Rotonda^{37a,37b}, C. Lacasta¹⁶⁸, F. Lacava^{133a,133b}, J. Lacey²⁹, H. Lacker¹⁶, D. Lacour⁷⁹, V.R. Lacuesta¹⁶⁸, E. Ladygin⁶⁴, R. Lafaye⁵, B. Laforge⁷⁹, T. Lagouri¹⁷⁷, S. Lai⁴⁸, H. Laier^{58a}, L. Lambourne⁷⁷, S. Lammers⁶⁰, C.L. Lampen⁷, W. Lampl⁷, E. Lançon¹³⁷, U. Landgraf⁴⁸, M.P.J. Landon⁷⁵, V.S. Lang^{58a}, C. Lange⁴², A.J. Lankford¹⁶⁴, F. Lanni²⁵, K. Lantzsche³⁰, S. Laplace⁷⁹, C. Lapoire²¹, J.F. Laporte¹³⁷, T. Lari^{90a}, M. Lassnig³⁰, P. Laurelli⁴⁷, W. Lavrijsen¹⁵, A.T. Law¹³⁸, P. Laycock⁷³, B.T. Le⁵⁵, O. Le Dortz⁷⁹, E. Le Guirriec⁸⁴, E. Le Menedeu¹², T. LeCompte⁶, F. Ledroit-Guillon⁵⁵, C.A. Lee¹⁵², H. Lee¹⁰⁶, J.S.H. Lee¹¹⁷, S.C. Lee¹⁵², L. Lee¹⁷⁷, G. Lefebvre⁷⁹, M. Lefebvre¹⁷⁰, F. Legger⁹⁹, C. Leggett¹⁵, A. Lehan⁷³, M. Lehmacher²¹, G. Lehmann Miotto³⁰, X. Lei⁷, W.A. Leight²⁹, A.G. Leister¹⁷⁷, M.A.L. Leite^{24d}, R. Leitner¹²⁸, D. Lellouch¹⁷³, B. Lemmer⁵⁴, K.J.C. Leney⁷⁷, T. Lenz¹⁰⁶, G. Lenzen¹⁷⁶, B. Lenzi³⁰, R. Leone⁷, K. Leonhardt⁴⁴, S. Leontsinis¹⁰, C. Leroy⁹⁴, C.G. Lester²⁸, C.M. Lester¹²¹, M. Levchenko¹²², J. Levêque⁵, D. Levin⁸⁸, L.J. Levinson¹⁷³, M. Levy¹⁸, A. Lewis¹¹⁹, G.H. Lewis¹⁰⁹, A.M. Leyko²¹, M. Leyton⁴¹, B. Li^{33b,q}, B. Li⁸⁴, H. Li¹⁴⁹, H.L. Li³¹, L. Li⁴⁵, L. Li^{33e}, S. Li⁴⁵, Y. Li^{33c,r}, Z. Liang¹³⁸, H. Liao³⁴, B. Liberti^{134a}, P. Lichard³⁰, K. Lie¹⁶⁶, J. Liebal²¹, W. Liebig¹⁴, C. Limbach²¹, A. Limosani⁸⁷, S.C. Lin^{152,s}, F. Linde¹⁰⁶, B.E. Lindquist¹⁴⁹, J.T. Linnemann⁸⁹, E. Lipeles¹²¹, A. Lipniacka¹⁴, M. Lisovsky⁴², T.M. Liss¹⁶⁶,

D. Lissauer²⁵, A. Lister¹⁶⁹, A.M. Litke¹³⁸, B. Liu¹⁵², D. Liu¹⁵², J.B. Liu^{33b}, K. Liu^{33b,t}, L. Liu⁸⁸, M. Liu⁴⁵, M. Liu^{33b}, Y. Liu^{33b}, M. Livan^{120a,120b}, S.S.A. Livermore¹¹⁹, A. Lleres⁵⁵, J. Llorente Merino⁸¹, S.L. Lloyd⁷⁵, F. Lo Sterzo¹⁵², E. Lobodzinska⁴², P. Loch⁷, W.S. Lockman¹³⁸, T. Loddenkoetter²¹, F.K. Loebinger⁸³, A.E. Loevschall-Jensen³⁶, A. Loginov¹⁷⁷, C.W. Loh¹⁶⁹, T. Lohse¹⁶, K. Lohwasser⁴², M. Lokajicek¹²⁶, V.P. Lombardo⁵, B.A. Long²², J.D. Long⁸⁸, R.E. Long⁷¹, L. Lopes^{125a}, D. Lopez Mateos⁵⁷, B. Lopez Paredes¹⁴⁰, I. Lopez Paz¹², J. Lorenz⁹⁹, N. Lorenzo Martinez⁶⁰, M. Losada¹⁶³, P. Loscutoff¹⁵, X. Lou⁴¹, A. Lounis¹¹⁶, J. Love⁶, P.A. Love⁷¹, A.J. Lowe^{144,e}, F. Lu^{33a}, H.J. Lubatti¹³⁹, C. Luci^{133a,133b}, A. Lucotte⁵⁵, F. Luehring⁶⁰, W. Lukas⁶¹, L. Luminari^{133a}, O. Lundberg^{147a,147b}, B. Lund-Jensen¹⁴⁸, M. Lungwitz⁸², D. Lynn²⁵, R. Lysak¹²⁶, E. Lytken⁸⁰, H. Ma²⁵, L.L. Ma^{33d}, G. Maccarrone⁴⁷, A. Macchiolo¹⁰⁰, J. Machado Miguens^{125a,125b}, D. Macina³⁰, D. Madaffari⁸⁴, R. Madar⁴⁸, H.J. Maddocks⁷¹, W.F. Mader⁴⁴, A. Madsen¹⁶⁷, M. Maeno⁸, T. Maeno²⁵, E. Magradze⁵⁴, K. Mahboubi⁴⁸, J. Mahlstedt¹⁰⁶, S. Mahmoud⁷³, C. Maiani¹³⁷, C. Maidantchik^{24a}, A. Maio^{125a,125b,125d}, S. Majewski¹¹⁵, Y. Makida⁶⁵, N. Makovec¹¹⁶, P. Mal^{137,u}, B. Malaescu⁷⁹, Pa. Malecki³⁹, V.P. Maleev¹²², F. Malek⁵⁵, U. Mallik⁶², D. Malon⁶, C. Malone¹⁴⁴, S. Maltezos¹⁰, V.M. Malyshev¹⁰⁸, S. Malyukov³⁰, J. Mamuzic^{13b}, B. Mandelli³⁰, L. Mandelli^{90a}, I. Mandić⁷⁴, R. Mandrysch⁶², J. Maneira^{125a,125b}, A. Manfredini¹⁰⁰, L. Manhaes de Andrade Filho^{24b}, J.A. Manjarres Ramos^{160b}, A. Mann⁹⁹, P.M. Manning¹³⁸, A. Manousakis-Katsikakis⁹, B. Mansoulie¹³⁷, R. Mantifel⁸⁶, L. Mapelli³⁰, L. March¹⁶⁸, J.F. Marchand²⁹, G. Marchiori⁷⁹, M. Marcisovsky¹²⁶, C.P. Marino¹⁷⁰, M. Marjanovic^{13a}, C.N. Marques^{125a}, F. Marroquin^{24a}, S.P. Marsden⁸³, Z. Marshall¹⁵, L.F. Marti¹⁷, S. Marti-Garcia¹⁶⁸, B. Martin³⁰, B. Martin⁸⁹, J.P. Martin⁹⁴, T.A. Martin¹⁷¹, V.J. Martin⁴⁶, B. Martin dit Latour¹⁴, H. Martinez¹³⁷, M. Martinez^{12,m}, S. Martin-Haugh¹³⁰, A.C. Martyniuk⁷⁷, M. Marx¹³⁹, F. Marzano^{133a}, A. Marzin³⁰, L. Masetti⁸², T. Mashimo¹⁵⁶, R. Mashinistov⁹⁵, J. Masik⁸³, A.L. Maslennikov¹⁰⁸, I. Massa^{20a,20b}, N. Massol⁵, P. Mastrandrea¹⁴⁹, A. Mastroberardino^{37a,37b}, T. Masubuchi¹⁵⁶, P. Matricon¹¹⁶, T. Matsushita⁶⁶, P. Mättig¹⁷⁶, S. Mättig⁴², J. Mattmann⁸², J. Maurer^{26a}, S.J. Maxfield⁷³, D.A. Maximov^{108,f}, R. Mazini¹⁵², L. Mazzaferro^{134a,134b}, G. Mc Goldrick¹⁵⁹, S.P. Mc Kee⁸⁸, A. McCarn⁸⁸, R.L. McCarthy¹⁴⁹, T.G. McCarthy²⁹, N.A. McCubbin¹³⁰, K.W. McFarlane^{56,*}, J.A. Mcfayden⁷⁷, G. Mchedlidze⁵⁴, S.J. McMahon¹³⁰, R.A. McPherson^{170,i}, A. Meade⁸⁵, J. Mechnich¹⁰⁶, M. Medinnis⁴², S. Meehan³¹, S. Mehlhase³⁶, A. Mehta⁷³, K. Meier^{58a}, C. Meineck⁹⁹, B. Meirose⁸⁰, C. Melachrinou³¹, B.R. Mellado Garcia^{146c}, F. Meloni^{90a,90b}, A. Mengarelli^{20a,20b}, S. Menke¹⁰⁰, E. Meoni¹⁶², K.M. Mercurio⁵⁷, S. Mergelmeyer²¹, N. Meric¹³⁷, P. Mermod⁴⁹, L. Merola^{103a,103b}, C. Meroni^{90a}, F.S. Merritt³¹, H. Merritt¹¹⁰, A. Messina^{30,v}, J. Metcalfe²⁵, A.S. Mete¹⁶⁴, C. Meyer⁸², C. Meyer³¹, J-P. Meyer¹³⁷, J. Meyer³⁰, R.P. Middleton¹³⁰, S. Migas⁷³, L. Mijović¹³⁷, G. Mikenberg¹⁷³, M. Mikestikova¹²⁶, M. Mikuz⁷⁴, D.W. Miller³¹, C. Mills⁴⁶, A. Milov¹⁷³, D.A. Milstead^{147a,147b}, D. Milstein¹⁷³, A.A. Minaenko¹²⁹, M. Miñano Moya¹⁶⁸, I.A. Minashvili⁶⁴, A.I. Mincer¹⁰⁹, B. Mindur^{38a}, M. Mineev⁶⁴, Y. Ming¹⁷⁴, L.M. Mir¹², G. Mirabelli^{133a}, T. Mitani¹⁷², J. Mitrevski⁹⁹, V.A. Mitsou¹⁶⁸, S. Mitsui⁶⁵, A. Miucci⁴⁹, P.S. Miyagawa¹⁴⁰, J.U. Mjörnmark⁸⁰, T. Moa^{147a,147b}, K. Mochizuki⁸⁴, V. Moeller²⁸, S. Mohapatra³⁵, W. Mohr⁴⁸, S. Molander^{147a,147b}, R. Moles-Valls¹⁶⁸, K. Mönig⁴², C. Monini⁵⁵, J. Monk³⁶, E. Monnier⁸⁴, J. Montejo Berlingen¹², F. Monticelli⁷⁰, S. Monzani^{133a,133b}, R.W. Moore³, A. Moraes⁵³, N. Morange⁶², J. Morel⁵⁴, D. Moreno⁸², M. Moreno Llácer⁵⁴, P. Morettini^{50a}, M. Morgenstern⁴⁴, M. Morii⁵⁷, S. Moritz⁸², A.K. Morley¹⁴⁸, G. Mornacchi³⁰, J.D. Morris⁷⁵, L. Morvaj¹⁰², H.G. Moser¹⁰⁰, M. Mosidze^{51b}, J. Moss¹¹⁰, R. Mount¹⁴⁴, E. Mountricha²⁵, S.V. Mouraviev^{95,*}, E.J.W. Moyse⁸⁵, S. Muanza⁸⁴, R.D. Mudd¹⁸, F. Mueller^{58a}, J. Mueller¹²⁴, K. Mueller²¹, T. Mueller²⁸, T. Mueller⁸², D. Muenstermann⁴⁹, Y. Munwes¹⁵⁴, J.A. Murillo Quijada¹⁸, W.J. Murray^{171,130}, H. Musheghyan⁵⁴, E. Musto¹⁵³, A.G. Myagkov^{129,w}, M. Myska¹²⁷, O. Nackenhorst⁵⁴, J. Nadal⁵⁴, K. Nagai⁶¹, R. Nagai¹⁵⁸, Y. Nagai⁸⁴, K. Nagano⁶⁵, A. Nagarkar¹¹⁰, Y. Nagasaka⁵⁹, M. Nagel¹⁰⁰, A.M. Nairz³⁰, Y. Nakahama³⁰, K. Nakamura⁶⁵, T. Nakamura¹⁵⁶, I. Nakano¹¹¹, H. Namasivayam⁴¹, G. Nanava²¹, R. Narayan^{58b}, T. Nattermann²¹, T. Naumann⁴², G. Navarro¹⁶³, R. Nayyar⁷, H.A. Neal⁸⁸, P.Yu. Nechaeva⁹⁵, T.J. Neep⁸³, A. Negri^{120a,120b},

G. Negri³⁰, M. Negrini^{20a}, S. Nektarijevic⁴⁹, A. Nelson¹⁶⁴, T.K. Nelson¹⁴⁴, S. Nemecek¹²⁶, P. Nemethy¹⁰⁹, A.A. Nepomuceno^{24a}, M. Nessi^{30,x}, M.S. Neubauer¹⁶⁶, M. Neumann¹⁷⁶, R.M. Neves¹⁰⁹, P. Nevski²⁵, F.M. Newcomer¹²¹, P.R. Newman¹⁸, D.H. Nguyen⁶, R.B. Nickerson¹¹⁹, R. Nicolaidou¹³⁷, B. Nicquevert³⁰, J. Nielsen¹³⁸, N. Nikiforou³⁵, A. Nikiforov¹⁶, V. Nikolaenko^{129,w}, I. Nikolic-Audit⁷⁹, K. Nikolics⁴⁹, K. Nikolopoulos¹⁸, P. Nilsson⁸, Y. Ninomiya¹⁵⁶, A. Nisati^{133a}, R. Nisius¹⁰⁰, T. Nobe¹⁵⁸, L. Nodulman⁶, M. Nomachi¹¹⁷, I. Nomidis¹⁵⁵, S. Norberg¹¹², M. Nordberg³⁰, J. Novakova¹²⁸, S. Nowak¹⁰⁰, M. Nozaki⁶⁵, L. Nozka¹¹⁴, K. Ntekas¹⁰, G. Nunes Hanninger⁸⁷, T. Nunnemann⁹⁹, E. Nurse⁷⁷, F. Nuti⁸⁷, B.J. O'Brien⁴⁶, F. O'grady⁷, D.C. O'Neil¹⁴³, V. O'Shea⁵³, F.G. Oakham^{29,d}, H. Oberlack¹⁰⁰, T. Obermann²¹, J. Ocariz⁷⁹, A. Ochi⁶⁶, M.I. Ochoa⁷⁷, S. Oda⁶⁹, S. Odaka⁶⁵, H. Ogren⁶⁰, A. Oh⁸³, S.H. Oh⁴⁵, C.C. Ohm³⁰, H. Ohman¹⁶⁷, T. Ohshima¹⁰², W. Okamura¹¹⁷, H. Okawa²⁵, Y. Okumura³¹, T. Okuyama¹⁵⁶, A. Olariu^{26a}, A.G. Olchevski⁶⁴, S.A. Olivares Pino⁴⁶, D. Oliveira Damazio²⁵, E. Oliver Garcia¹⁶⁸, A. Olszewski³⁹, J. Olszowska³⁹, A. Onofre^{125a,125e}, P.U.E. Onyisi^{31,y}, C.J. Oram^{160a}, M.J. Oreglia³¹, Y. Oren¹⁵⁴, D. Orestano^{135a,135b}, N. Orlando^{72a,72b}, C. Oropeza Barrera⁵³, R.S. Orr¹⁵⁹, B. Osculati^{50a,50b}, R. Ospanov¹²¹, G. Otero y Garzon²⁷, H. Otono⁶⁹, M. Ouchrif^{136d}, E.A. Ouellette¹⁷⁰, F. Ould-Saada¹¹⁸, A. Ouraou¹³⁷, K.P. Oussoren¹⁰⁶, Q. Ouyang^{33a}, A. Ovcharova¹⁵, M. Owen⁸³, V.E. Ozcan^{19a}, N. Ozturk⁸, K. Pachal¹¹⁹, A. Pacheco Pages¹², C. Padilla Aranda¹², M. Pagáčová⁴⁸, S. Pagan Griso¹⁵, E. Paganis¹⁴⁰, C. Pahl¹⁰⁰, F. Paige²⁵, P. Pais⁸⁵, K. Pajchel¹¹⁸, G. Palacino^{160b}, S. Palestini³⁰, D. Pallin³⁴, A. Palma^{125a,125b}, J.D. Palmer¹⁸, Y.B. Pan¹⁷⁴, E. Panagiotopoulou¹⁰, J.G. Panduro Vazquez⁷⁶, P. Pani¹⁰⁶, N. Panikashvili⁸⁸, S. Panitkin²⁵, D. Pantea^{26a}, L. Paolozzi^{134a,134b}, Th.D. Papadopoulou¹⁰, K. Papageorgiou^{155,k}, A. Paramonov⁶, D. Paredes Hernandez³⁴, M.A. Parker²⁸, F. Parodi^{50a,50b}, J.A. Parsons³⁵, U. Parzefall⁴⁸, E. Pasqualucci^{133a}, S. Passaggio^{50a}, A. Passeri^{135a}, F. Pastore^{135a,135b,*}, Fr. Pastore⁷⁶, G. Pásztor²⁹, S. Patariaia¹⁷⁶, N.D. Patel¹⁵¹, J.R. Pater⁸³, S. Patricelli^{103a,103b}, T. Pauly³⁰, J. Pearce¹⁷⁰, M. Pedersen¹¹⁸, S. Pedraza Lopez¹⁶⁸, R. Pedro^{125a,125b}, S.V. Peleganchuk¹⁰⁸, D. Pelikan¹⁶⁷, H. Peng^{33b}, B. Penning³¹, J. Penwell⁶⁰, D.V. Perepelitsa²⁵, E. Perez Codina^{160a}, M.T. Pérez García-Estañ¹⁶⁸, V. Perez Reale³⁵, L. Perini^{90a,90b}, H. Pernegger³⁰, R. Perrino^{72a}, R. Peschke⁴², V.D. Peshekhonov⁶⁴, K. Peters³⁰, R.F.Y. Peters⁸³, B.A. Petersen⁸⁷, J. Petersen³⁰, T.C. Petersen³⁶, E. Petit⁴², A. Petridis^{147a,147b}, C. Petridou¹⁵⁵, E. Petrolo^{133a}, F. Petrucci^{135a,135b}, M. Pettini¹⁴³, N.E. Pettersson¹⁵⁸, R. Pezoa^{32b}, P.W. Phillips¹³⁰, G. Piacquadio¹⁴⁴, E. Pianori¹⁷¹, A. Picazio⁴⁹, E. Piccaro⁷⁵, M. Piccinini^{20a,20b}, R. Piegai²⁷, D.T. Pignotti¹¹⁰, J.E. Pilcher³¹, A.D. Pilkington⁷⁷, J. Pina^{125a,125b,125d}, M. Pinamonti^{165a,165c,z}, A. Pinder¹¹⁹, J.L. Pinfold³, A. Pingel³⁶, B. Pinto^{125a}, S. Pires⁷⁹, M. Pitt¹⁷³, C. Pizio^{90a,90b}, M.-A. Pleier²⁵, V. Pleskot¹²⁸, E. Plotnikova⁶⁴, P. Plucinski^{147a,147b}, S. Poddar^{58a}, F. Podlyski³⁴, R. Poettgen⁸², L. Poggioli¹¹⁶, D. Pohl²¹, M. Pohl⁴⁹, G. Polesello^{120a}, A. Policicchio^{37a,37b}, R. Polifka¹⁵⁹, A. Polini^{20a}, C.S. Pollard⁴⁵, V. Polychronakos²⁵, K. Pommès³⁰, L. Pontecorvo^{133a}, B.G. Pope⁸⁹, G.A. Popeneciu^{26b}, D.S. Popovic^{13a}, A. Poppleton³⁰, X. Portell Bueso¹², G.E. Pospelov¹⁰⁰, S. Pospisil¹²⁷, K. Potamianos¹⁵, I.N. Potrap⁶⁴, C.J. Potter¹⁵⁰, C.T. Potter¹¹⁵, G. Poulard³⁰, J. Poveda⁶⁰, V. Pozdnyakov⁶⁴, P. Pralavorio⁸⁴, A. Pranko¹⁵, S. Prasad³⁰, R. Pravahan⁸, S. Prell⁶³, D. Price⁸³, J. Price⁷³, L.E. Price⁶, D. Prieur¹²⁴, M. Primavera^{72a}, M. Proissl⁴⁶, K. Prokofiev⁴⁷, F. Prokoshin^{32b}, E. Protopapadaki¹³⁷, S. Protopopescu²⁵, J. Proudfoot⁶, M. Przybycien^{38a}, H. Przysieciak⁵, E. Ptacek¹¹⁵, E. Pueschel⁸⁵, D. Pulton¹⁴⁹, M. Purohit^{25,aa}, P. Puza¹¹⁶, J. Qian⁸⁸, G. Qin⁵³, Y. Qin⁸³, A. Quadt⁵⁴, D.R. Quarrie¹⁵, W.B. Quayle^{165a,165b}, M. Queitsch-Maitland⁸³, D. Quilty⁵³, A. Qureshi^{160b}, V. Radeka²⁵, V. Radescu⁴², S.K. Radhakrishnan¹⁴⁹, P. Radloff¹¹⁵, P. Rados⁸⁷, F. Ragusa^{90a,90b}, G. Rahal¹⁷⁹, S. Rajagopalan²⁵, M. Rammensee³⁰, A.S. Randle-Conde⁴⁰, C. Rangel-Smith¹⁶⁷, K. Rao¹⁶⁴, F. Rauscher⁹⁹, T.C. Rave⁴⁸, T. Ravenscroft⁵³, M. Raymond³⁰, A.L. Read¹¹⁸, D.M. Rebuzzi^{120a,120b}, A. Redelbach¹⁷⁵, G. Redlinger²⁵, R. Reece¹³⁸, K. Reeves⁴¹, L. Rehnisch¹⁶, H. Reisn²⁷, M. Relich¹⁶⁴, C. Rembser³⁰, H. Ren^{33a}, Z.L. Ren¹⁵², A. Renaud¹¹⁶, M. Rescigno^{133a}, S. Resconi^{90a}, B. Resende¹³⁷, P. Reznicek¹²⁸, R. Rezvani⁹⁴, R. Richter¹⁰⁰, M. Ridet⁷⁹, P. Rieck¹⁶, J. Rieger⁵⁴, M. Rijssenbeek¹⁴⁹, A. Rimoldi^{120a,120b}, L. Rinaldi^{20a}, E. Ritsch⁶¹, I. Riu¹²,

F. Rizatdinova¹¹³, E. Rizvi⁷⁵, S.H. Robertson^{86,i}, A. Robichaud-Veronneau¹¹⁹, D. Robinson²⁸, J.E.M. Robinson⁸³, A. Robson⁵³, C. Roda^{123a,123b}, L. Rodrigues³⁰, S. Roe³⁰, O. Röhne¹¹⁸, S. Rolli¹⁶², A. Romaniouk⁹⁷, M. Romano^{20a,20b}, G. Romeo²⁷, E. Romero Adam¹⁶⁸, N. Rompotis¹³⁹, L. Roos⁷⁹, E. Ros¹⁶⁸, S. Rosati^{133a}, K. Rosbach⁴⁹, M. Rose⁷⁶, P.L. Rosendahl¹⁴, O. Rosenthal¹⁴², V. Rossetti^{147a,147b}, E. Rossi^{103a,103b}, L.P. Rossi^{50a}, R. Rosten¹³⁹, M. Rotaru^{26a}, I. Roth¹⁷³, J. Rothberg¹³⁹, D. Rousseau¹¹⁶, C.R. Royon¹³⁷, A. Rozanov⁸⁴, Y. Rozen¹⁵³, X. Ruan^{146c}, F. Rubbo¹², I. Rubinskiy⁴², V.I. Rud⁹⁸, C. Rudolph⁴⁴, M.S. Rudolph¹⁵⁹, F. Rühr⁴⁸, A. Ruiz-Martinez³⁰, Z. Rurikova⁴⁸, N.A. Rusakovich⁶⁴, A. Ruschke⁹⁹, J.P. Rutherford⁷, N. Ruthmann⁴⁸, Y.F. Ryabov¹²², M. Rybar¹²⁸, G. Rybkin¹¹⁶, N.C. Ryder¹¹⁹, A.F. Saavedra¹⁵¹, S. Sacerdoti²⁷, A. Saddique³, I. Sadeh¹⁵⁴, H.F.-W. Sadrozinski¹³⁸, R. Sadykov⁶⁴, F. Safai Tehrani^{133a}, H. Sakamoto¹⁵⁶, Y. Sakurai¹⁷², G. Salamanna⁷⁵, A. Salamon^{134a}, M. Saleem¹¹², D. Salek¹⁰⁶, P.H. Sales De Bruin¹³⁹, D. Salihagic¹⁰⁰, A. Salnikov¹⁴⁴, J. Salt¹⁶⁸, B.M. Salvachua Ferrando⁶, D. Salvatore^{37a,37b}, F. Salvatore¹⁵⁰, A. Salvucci¹⁰⁵, A. Salzburger³⁰, D. Sampsonidis¹⁵⁵, A. Sanchez^{103a,103b}, J. Sánchez¹⁶⁸, V. Sanchez Martinez¹⁶⁸, H. Sandaker¹⁴, R.L. Sandbach⁷⁵, H.G. Sander⁸², M.P. Sanders⁹⁹, M. Sandhoff¹⁷⁶, T. Sandoval²⁸, C. Sandoval¹⁶³, R. Sandstroem¹⁰⁰, D.P.C. Sankey¹³⁰, A. Sansoni⁴⁷, C. Santoni³⁴, R. Santonico^{134a,134b}, H. Santos^{125a}, I. Santoyo Castillo¹⁵⁰, K. Sapp¹²⁴, A. Saprnov⁶⁴, J.G. Saraiva^{125a,125d}, B. Sarrazin²¹, G. Sartisohn¹⁷⁶, O. Sasaki⁶⁵, Y. Sasaki¹⁵⁶, I. Satsounkevitch⁹¹, G. Sauvage^{5,*}, E. Sauvan⁵, P. Savard^{159,d}, D.O. Savu³⁰, C. Sawyer¹¹⁹, L. Sawyer^{78,l}, D.H. Saxon⁵³, J. Saxon¹²¹, C. Sbarra^{20a}, A. Sbrizzi³, T. Scanlon⁷⁷, D.A. Scannicchio¹⁶⁴, M. Scarcella¹⁵¹, J. Schaarschmidt¹⁷³, P. Schacht¹⁰⁰, D. Schaefer¹²¹, R. Schaefer⁴², S. Schaepe²¹, S. Schaetzel^{58b}, U. Schäfer⁸², A.C. Schaffer¹¹⁶, D. Schaile⁹⁹, R.D. Schamberger¹⁴⁹, V. Scharf^{58a}, V.A. Schegelsky¹²², D. Scheirich¹²⁸, M. Schernau¹⁶⁴, M.I. Scherzer³⁵, C. Schiavi^{50a,50b}, J. Schieck⁹⁹, C. Schillo⁴⁸, M. Schioppa^{37a,37b}, S. Schlenker³⁰, E. Schmidt⁴⁸, K. Schmieden³⁰, C. Schmitt⁸², C. Schmitt⁹⁹, S. Schmitt^{58b}, B. Schneider¹⁷, Y.J. Schnellbach⁷³, U. Schnoor⁴⁴, L. Schoeffel¹³⁷, A. Schoening^{58b}, B.D. Schoenrock⁸⁹, A.L.S. Schorlemmer⁵⁴, M. Schott⁸², D. Schouten^{160a}, J. Schovancova²⁵, M. Schram⁸⁶, S. Schramm¹⁵⁹, M. Schreyer¹⁷⁵, C. Schroeder⁸², N. Schuh⁸², M.J. Schultens²¹, H.-C. Schultz-Coulon^{58a}, H. Schulz¹⁶, M. Schumacher⁴⁸, B.A. Schumm¹³⁸, Ph. Schune¹³⁷, C. Schwanenberger⁸³, A. Schwartzman¹⁴⁴, Ph. Schwegler¹⁰⁰, Ph. Schwemling¹³⁷, R. Schwienhorst⁸⁹, J. Schwindling¹³⁷, T. Schwindt²¹, M. Schwoerer⁵, F.G. Sciaccia¹⁷, E. Scifo¹¹⁶, G. Sciolla²³, W.G. Scott¹³⁰, F. Scuri^{123a,123b}, F. Scutti²¹, J. Searcy⁸⁸, G. Sedov⁴², E. Sedykh¹²², S.C. Seidel¹⁰⁴, A. Seiden¹³⁸, F. Seifert¹²⁷, J.M. Seixas^{24a}, G. Sekhniaidze^{103a}, S.J. Sekula⁴⁰, K.E. Selbach⁴⁶, D.M. Seliverstov^{122,*}, G. Sellers⁷³, N. Semprini-Cesari^{20a,20b}, C. Serfon³⁰, L. Serin¹¹⁶, L. Serkin⁵⁴, T. Serre⁸⁴, R. Seuster^{160a}, H. Severini¹¹², F. Sforza¹⁰⁰, A. Sfyrila³⁰, E. Shabalina⁵⁴, M. Shamim¹¹⁵, L.Y. Shan^{33a}, J.T. Shank²², Q.T. Shao⁸⁷, M. Shapiro¹⁵, P.B. Shatalov⁹⁶, K. Shaw^{165a,165b}, P. Sherwood⁷⁷, S. Shimizu⁶⁶, C.O. Shimmin¹⁶⁴, M. Shimojima¹⁰¹, T. Shin⁵⁶, M. Shiyakova⁶⁴, A. Shmeleva⁹⁵, M.J. Shochet³¹, D. Short¹¹⁹, S. Shrestha⁶³, E. Shulga⁹⁷, M.A. Shupe⁷, S. Shushkevich⁴², P. Sicho¹²⁶, D. Sidorov¹¹³, A. Sidoti^{133a}, F. Siegert⁴⁴, Dj. Sijacki^{13a}, J. Silva^{125a,125d}, Y. Silver¹⁵⁴, D. Silverstein¹⁴⁴, S.B. Silverstein^{147a}, V. Simak¹²⁷, O. Simard⁵, Lj. Simic^{13a}, S. Simion¹¹⁶, E. Simioni⁸², B. Simmons⁷⁷, R. Simoniello^{90a,90b}, M. Simonyan³⁶, P. Sinervo¹⁵⁹, N.B. Sinev¹¹⁵, V. Sipica¹⁴², G. Siragusa¹⁷⁵, A. Sircar⁷⁸, A.N. Sisakyan^{64,*}, S.Yu. Sivoklov⁹⁸, J. Sjölin^{147a,147b}, T.B. Sjursen¹⁴, H.P. Skottowe⁵⁷, K.Yu. Skovpen¹⁰⁸, P. Skubic¹¹², M. Slater¹⁸, T. Slavicek¹²⁷, K. Sliwa¹⁶², V. Smakhtin¹⁷³, B.H. Smart⁴⁶, L. Smestad¹⁴, S.Yu. Smirnov⁹⁷, Y. Smirnov⁹⁷, L.N. Smirnova^{98,ab}, O. Smirnova⁸⁰, K.M. Smith⁵³, M. Smizanska⁷¹, K. Smolek¹²⁷, A.A. Snesarev⁹⁵, G. Snidero⁷⁵, J. Snow¹¹², S. Snyder²⁵, R. Sobie^{170,i}, F. Socher⁴⁴, J. Sodomka¹²⁷, A. Soffer¹⁵⁴, D.A. Soh^{152,ac}, C.A. Solans³⁰, M. Solar¹²⁷, J. Solc¹²⁷, E.Yu. Soldatov⁹⁷, U. Soldevila¹⁶⁸, E. Solfaroli Camillocci^{133a,133b}, A.A. Solodkov¹²⁹, O.V. Solovyanov¹²⁹, V. Solovyev¹²², P. Sommer⁴⁸, H.Y. Song^{33b}, N. Soni¹, A. Sood¹⁵, A. Sopczak¹²⁷, V. Sopko¹²⁷, B. Sopko¹²⁷, V. Sorin¹², M. Sosebee⁸, R. Soualah^{165a,165c}, P. Soueid⁹⁴, A.M. Soukharev¹⁰⁸, D. South⁴², S. Spagnolo^{72a,72b}, F. Spanò⁷⁶, W.R. Spearman⁵⁷, R. Spighi^{20a}, G. Spigo³⁰, M. Spousta¹²⁸, T. Spreitzer¹⁵⁹, B. Spurlock⁸, R.D. St. Denis⁵³, S. Staerz⁴⁴, J. Stahlman¹²¹,

R. Stamen^{58a}, E. Stanecka³⁹, R.W. Stanek⁶, C. Stanescu^{135a}, M. Stanescu-Bellu⁴²,
M.M. Stanitzki⁴², S. Stapnes¹¹⁸, E.A. Starchenko¹²⁹, J. Stark⁵⁵, P. Staroba¹²⁶, P. Starovoitov⁴²,
R. Staszewski³⁹, P. Stavina^{145a,*}, G. Steele⁵³, P. Steinberg²⁵, I. Stekl¹²⁷, B. Stelzer¹⁴³,
H.J. Stelzer³⁰, O. Stelzer-Chilton^{160a}, H. Stenzel⁵², S. Stern¹⁰⁰, G.A. Stewart⁵³, J.A. Stillings²¹,
M.C. Stockton⁸⁶, M. Stoebe⁸⁶, G. Stoicea^{26a}, P. Stolte⁵⁴, S. Stonjek¹⁰⁰, A.R. Stradling⁸,
A. Straessner⁴⁴, M.E. Stramaglia¹⁷, J. Strandberg¹⁴⁸, S. Strandberg^{147a,147b}, A. Strandlie¹¹⁸,
E. Strauss¹⁴⁴, M. Strauss¹¹², P. Strizenec^{145b}, R. Ströhmer¹⁷⁵, D.M. Strom¹¹⁵, R. Stroynowski⁴⁰,
S.A. Stucci¹⁷, B. Stugu¹⁴, N.A. Styles⁴², D. Su¹⁴⁴, J. Su¹²⁴, H.S. Subramania³, R. Subramaniam⁷⁸,
A. Succurro¹², Y. Sugaya¹¹⁷, C. Suhr¹⁰⁷, M. Suk¹²⁷, V.V. Sulin⁹⁵, S. Sultansoy^{4c}, T. Sumida⁶⁷,
X. Sun^{33a}, J.E. Sundermann⁴⁸, K. Suruliz¹⁴⁰, G. Susinno^{37a,37b}, M.R. Sutton¹⁵⁰, Y. Suzuki⁶⁵,
M. Svatos¹²⁶, S. Swedish¹⁶⁹, M. Swiatlowski¹⁴⁴, I. Sykora^{145a}, T. Sykora¹²⁸, D. Ta⁸⁹,
K. Tackmann⁴², J. Taenzer¹⁵⁹, A. Taffard¹⁶⁴, R. Tafirout^{160a}, N. Taiblum¹⁵⁴, Y. Takahashi¹⁰²,
H. Takai²⁵, R. Takashima⁶⁸, H. Takeda⁶⁶, T. Takeshita¹⁴¹, Y. Takubo⁶⁵, M. Talby⁸⁴,
A.A. Talyshev^{108,f}, J.Y.C. Tam¹⁷⁵, M.C. Tamsett^{78,ad}, K.G. Tan⁸⁷, J. Tanaka¹⁵⁶, R. Tanaka¹¹⁶,
S. Tanaka¹³², S. Tanaka⁶⁵, A.J. Tanasijczuk¹⁴³, K. Tani⁶⁶, N. Tannoury²¹, S. Tapprogge⁸²,
S. Tarem¹⁵³, F. Tarrade²⁹, G.F. Tartarelli^{90a}, P. Tas¹²⁸, M. Tasevsky¹²⁶, T. Tashiro⁶⁷,
E. Tassi^{37a,37b}, A. Tavares Delgado^{125a,125b}, Y. Tayalati^{136d}, F.E. Taylor⁹³, G.N. Taylor⁸⁷,
W. Taylor^{160b}, F.A. Teischinger³⁰, M. Teixeira Dias Castanheira⁷⁵, P. Teixeira-Dias⁷⁶,
K.K. Temming⁴⁸, H. Ten Kate³⁰, P.K. Teng¹⁵², J.J. Teoh¹¹⁷, S. Terada⁶⁵, K. Terashi¹⁵⁶,
J. Terron⁸¹, S. Terzo¹⁰⁰, M. Testa⁴⁷, R.J. Teuscher^{159,i}, J. Therhaag²¹, T. Theveneaux-Pelzer³⁴,
S. Thoma⁴⁸, J.P. Thomas¹⁸, J. Thomas-Wilsker⁷⁶, E.N. Thompson³⁵, P.D. Thompson¹⁸,
P.D. Thompson¹⁵⁹, A.S. Thompson⁵³, L.A. Thomsen³⁶, E. Thomson¹²¹, M. Thomson²⁸,
W.M. Thong⁸⁷, R.P. Thun^{88,*}, F. Tian³⁵, M.J. Tibbetts¹⁵, V.O. Tikhomirov^{95,ae},
Yu.A. Tikhonov^{108,f}, S. Timoshenko⁹⁷, E. Tiouchichine⁸⁴, P. Tipton¹⁷⁷, S. Tisserant⁸⁴,
T. Todorov⁵, S. Todorova-Nova¹²⁸, B. Toggerson⁷, J. Tojo⁶⁹, S. Tokár^{145a}, K. Tokushuku⁶⁵,
K. Tollefson⁸⁹, L. Tomlinson⁸³, M. Tomoto¹⁰², L. Tompkins³¹, K. Toms¹⁰⁴, N.D. Topilin⁶⁴,
E. Torrence¹¹⁵, H. Torres¹⁴³, E. Torró Pastor¹⁶⁸, J. Toth^{84,af}, F. Touchard⁸⁴, D.R. Tovey¹⁴⁰,
H.L. Tran¹¹⁶, T. Trefzger¹⁷⁵, L. Tremblet³⁰, A. Tricoli³⁰, I.M. Trigger^{160a}, S. Trincas-Duvold⁷⁹,
M.F. Tripiana⁷⁰, N. Triplett²⁵, W. Trischuk¹⁵⁹, B. Trocme⁵⁵, C. Troncon^{90a},
M. Trottier-McDonald¹⁴³, M. Trovatelli^{135a,135b}, P. True⁸⁹, M. Trzebinski³⁹, A. Trzupek³⁹,
C. Tsarouchas³⁰, J.C-L. Tseng¹¹⁹, P.V. Tsiarehska⁹¹, D. Tsionou¹³⁷, G. Tsipolitis¹⁰,
N. Tsirintanis⁹, S. Tsiskaridze¹², V. Tsiskaridze⁴⁸, E.G. Tskhadadze^{51a}, I.I. Tsukerman⁹⁶,
V. Tsulaia¹⁵, S. Tsuno⁶⁵, D. Tsybychev¹⁴⁹, A. Tudorache^{26a}, V. Tudorache^{26a}, A.N. Tuna¹²¹,
S.A. Tuppuri^{20a,20b}, S. Turchikhin^{98,ab}, D. Turecek¹²⁷, I. Turk Cakir^{4d}, R. Turra^{90a,90b},
P.M. Tuts³⁵, A. Tykhonov⁷⁴, M. Tylmad^{147a,147b}, M. Tyndel¹³⁰, K. Uchida²¹, I. Ueda¹⁵⁶,
R. Ueno²⁹, M. Ughetto⁸⁴, M. Ugland¹⁴, M. Uhlenbrock²¹, F. Ukegawa¹⁶¹, G. Unal³⁰,
A. Undrus²⁵, G. Unel¹⁶⁴, F.C. Ungaro⁴⁸, Y. Unno⁶⁵, D. Urbaniec³⁵, P. Urquijo²¹, G. Usai⁸,
A. Usanova⁶¹, L. Vacavant⁸⁴, V. Vacek¹²⁷, B. Vachon⁸⁶, N. Valencic¹⁰⁶, S. Valentinetti^{20a,20b},
A. Valero¹⁶⁸, L. Valery³⁴, S. Valkar¹²⁸, E. Valladolid Gallego¹⁶⁸, S. Vallecorsa⁴⁹,
J.A. Valls Ferrer¹⁶⁸, R. Van Berg¹²¹, P.C. Van Der Deijl¹⁰⁶, R. van der Geer¹⁰⁶,
H. van der Graaf¹⁰⁶, R. Van Der Leeuw¹⁰⁶, D. van der Ster³⁰, N. van Eldik³⁰, P. van Gemmeren⁶,
J. Van Nieuwkoop¹⁴³, I. van Vulpen¹⁰⁶, M.C. van Woerden³⁰, M. Vanadia^{133a,133b}, W. Vandelli³⁰,
R. Vanguri¹²¹, A. Vaniachine⁶, P. Vankov⁴², F. Vannucci⁷⁹, G. Vardanyan¹⁷⁸, R. Vari^{133a},
E.W. Varnes⁷, T. Varol⁸⁵, D. Varouchas⁷⁹, A. Vartapetian⁸, K.E. Varvell¹⁵¹,
V.I. Vassilakopoulos⁵⁶, F. Vazeille³⁴, T. Vazquez Schroeder⁵⁴, J. Veatch⁷, F. Veloso^{125a,125c},
S. Veneziano^{133a}, A. Ventura^{72a,72b}, D. Ventura⁸⁵, M. Venturi⁴⁸, N. Venturi¹⁵⁹, A. Venturini²³,
V. Vercesi^{120a}, M. Verducci¹³⁹, W. Verkerke¹⁰⁶, J.C. Vermeulen¹⁰⁶, A. Vest⁴⁴, M.C. Vetterli^{143,d},
O. Viazlo⁸⁰, I. Vichou¹⁶⁶, T. Vickey^{146c,ag}, O.E. Vickey Boeriu^{146c}, G.H.A. Viehhauser¹¹⁹,
S. Viel¹⁶⁹, R. Vigne³⁰, M. Villa^{20a,20b}, M. Villaplana Perez¹⁶⁸, E. Vilucchi⁴⁷, M.G. Vinciter²⁹,
V.B. Vinogradov⁶⁴, J. Virzi¹⁵, I. Vivarelli¹⁵⁰, F. Vives Vaquer³, S. Vlachos¹⁰, D. Vladoiu⁹⁹,
M. Vlasak¹²⁷, A. Vogel²¹, P. Vokac¹²⁷, G. Volpi^{123a,123b}, M. Volpi⁸⁷, H. von der Schmitt¹⁰⁰,
H. von Radziewski⁴⁸, E. von Toerne²¹, V. Vorobel¹²⁸, K. Vorobev⁹⁷, M. Vos¹⁶⁸, R. Voss³⁰,

J.H. Vossebeld⁷³, N. Vranjes¹³⁷, M. Vranjes Milosavljevic¹⁰⁶, V. Vrba¹²⁶, M. Vreeswijk¹⁰⁶, T. Vu Anh⁴⁸, R. Vuillermet³⁰, I. Vukotic³¹, Z. Vykydal¹²⁷, W. Wagner¹⁷⁶, P. Wagner²¹, S. Wahrmond⁴⁴, J. Wakabayashi¹⁰², J. Walder⁷¹, R. Walker⁹⁹, W. Walkowiak¹⁴², R. Wall¹⁷⁷, P. Waller⁷³, B. Walsh¹⁷⁷, C. Wang¹⁵², C. Wang⁴⁵, F. Wang¹⁷⁴, H. Wang¹⁵, H. Wang⁴⁰, J. Wang⁴², J. Wang^{33a}, K. Wang⁸⁶, R. Wang¹⁰⁴, S.M. Wang¹⁵², T. Wang²¹, X. Wang¹⁷⁷, C. Wanotayaroj¹¹⁵, A. Warburton⁸⁶, C.P. Ward²⁸, D.R. Wardrope⁷⁷, M. Warsinsky⁴⁸, A. Washbrook⁴⁶, C. Wasicki⁴², I. Watanabe⁶⁶, P.M. Watkins¹⁸, A.T. Watson¹⁸, I.J. Watson¹⁵¹, M.F. Watson¹⁸, G. Watts¹³⁹, S. Watts⁸³, B.M. Waugh⁷⁷, S. Webb⁸³, M.S. Weber¹⁷, S.W. Weber¹⁷⁵, J.S. Webster³¹, A.R. Weidberg¹¹⁹, P. Weigell¹⁰⁰, B. Weinert⁶⁰, J. Weingarten⁵⁴, C. Weiser⁴⁸, H. Weits¹⁰⁶, P.S. Wells³⁰, T. Wenaus²⁵, D. Wendland¹⁶, Z. Weng^{152,ac}, T. Wengler³⁰, S. Wenig³⁰, N. Vermes²¹, M. Werner⁴⁸, P. Werner³⁰, M. Wessels^{58a}, J. Wetter¹⁶², K. Whalen²⁹, A. White⁸, M.J. White¹, R. White^{32b}, S. White^{123a,123b}, D. Whiteson¹⁶⁴, D. Wicke¹⁷⁶, F.J. Wickens¹³⁰, W. Wiedenmann¹⁷⁴, M. Wielers¹³⁰, P. Wienemann²¹, C. Wiglesworth³⁶, L.A.M. Wiik-Fuchs²¹, P.A. Wijeratne⁷⁷, A. Wildauer¹⁰⁰, M.A. Wildt^{42,ah}, H.G. Wilkens³⁰, J.Z. Will⁹⁹, H.H. Williams¹²¹, S. Williams²⁸, C. Willis⁸⁹, S. Willocq⁸⁵, J.A. Wilson¹⁸, A. Wilson⁸⁸, I. Wingerter-Seez⁵, F. Winklmeier¹¹⁵, B.T. Winter²¹, M. Wittgen¹⁴⁴, T. Wittig⁴³, J. Wittkowski⁹⁹, S.J. Wollstadt⁸², M.W. Wolter³⁹, H. Wolters^{125a,125c}, B.K. Wosiek³⁹, J. Wotschack³⁰, M.J. Woudstra⁸³, K.W. Wozniak³⁹, M. Wright⁵³, M. Wu⁵⁵, S.L. Wu¹⁷⁴, X. Wu⁴⁹, Y. Wu⁸⁸, E. Wulf³⁵, T.R. Wyatt⁸³, B.M. Wynne⁴⁶, S. Xella³⁶, M. Xiao¹³⁷, D. Xu^{33a}, L. Xu^{33b,ai}, B. Yabsley¹⁵¹, S. Yacoub^{146b,aj}, M. Yamada⁶⁵, H. Yamaguchi¹⁵⁶, Y. Yamaguchi¹⁵⁶, A. Yamamoto⁶⁵, K. Yamamoto⁶³, S. Yamamoto¹⁵⁶, T. Yamamura¹⁵⁶, T. Yamanaka¹⁵⁶, K. Yamauchi¹⁰², Y. Yamazaki⁶⁶, Z. Yan²², H. Yang^{33e}, H. Yang¹⁷⁴, U.K. Yang⁸³, Y. Yang¹¹⁰, S. Yanush⁹², L. Yao^{33a}, W.-M. Yao¹⁵, Y. Yasu⁶⁵, E. Yatsenko⁴², K.H. Yau Wong²¹, J. Ye⁴⁰, S. Ye²⁵, A.L. Yen⁵⁷, E. Yildirim⁴², M. Yilmaz^{4b}, R. Yoosoofmiya¹²⁴, K. Yorita¹⁷², R. Yoshida⁶, K. Yoshihara¹⁵⁶, C. Young¹⁴⁴, C.J.S. Young³⁰, S. Youssef²², D.R. Yu¹⁵, J. Yu⁸, J.M. Yu⁸⁸, J. Yu¹¹³, L. Yuan⁶⁶, A. Yurkewicz¹⁰⁷, B. Zabinski³⁹, R. Zaidan⁶², A.M. Zaitsev^{129,w}, A. Zaman¹⁴⁹, S. Zambito²³, L. Zanello^{133a,133b}, D. Zanzi¹⁰⁰, A. Zaytsev²⁵, C. Zeitnitz¹⁷⁶, M. Zeman¹²⁷, A. Zemla^{38a}, K. Zengel²³, O. Zenin¹²⁹, T. Ženiš^{145a}, D. Zerwas¹¹⁶, G. Zevi della Porta⁵⁷, D. Zhang⁸⁸, F. Zhang¹⁷⁴, H. Zhang⁸⁹, J. Zhang⁶, L. Zhang¹⁵², X. Zhang^{33d}, Z. Zhang¹¹⁶, Z. Zhao^{33b}, A. Zhemchugov⁶⁴, J. Zhong¹¹⁹, B. Zhou⁸⁸, L. Zhou³⁵, N. Zhou¹⁶⁴, C.G. Zhu^{33d}, H. Zhu^{33a}, J. Zhu⁸⁸, Y. Zhu^{33b}, X. Zhuang^{33a}, A. Zibell¹⁷⁵, D. Zieminska⁶⁰, N.I. Zimine⁶⁴, C. Zimmermann⁸², R. Zimmermann²¹, S. Zimmermann²¹, S. Zimmermann⁴⁸, Z. Zinonos⁵⁴, M. Ziolkowski¹⁴², G. Zobernig¹⁷⁴, A. Zoccoli^{20a,20b}, M. zur Nedden¹⁶, G. Zurzolo^{103a,103b}, V. Zutshi¹⁰⁷, L. Zwalinski³⁰

¹ Department of Physics, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia

² Physics Department, SUNY Albany, Albany NY, United States of America

³ Department of Physics, University of Alberta, Edmonton AB, Canada

⁴ ^(a) Department of Physics, Ankara University, Ankara; ^(b) Department of Physics, Gazi University, Ankara; ^(c) Division of Physics, TOBB University of Economics and Technology, Ankara; ^(d) Turkish Atomic Energy Authority, Ankara, Turkey

⁵ LAPP, CNRS/IN2P3 and Université de Savoie, Annecy-le-Vieux, France

⁶ High Energy Physics Division, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne IL, United States of America

⁷ Department of Physics, University of Arizona, Tucson AZ, United States of America

⁸ Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington TX, United States of America

⁹ Physics Department, University of Athens, Athens, Greece

¹⁰ Physics Department, National Technical University of Athens, Zografou, Greece

¹¹ Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan

¹² Institut de Física d'Altes Energies and Departament de Física de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

¹³ ^(a) Institute of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade; ^(b) Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia

- ¹⁴ Department for Physics and Technology, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway
- ¹⁵ Physics Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and University of California, Berkeley CA, United States of America
- ¹⁶ Department of Physics, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany
- ¹⁷ Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics and Laboratory for High Energy Physics, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland
- ¹⁸ School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom
- ¹⁹ ^(a) Department of Physics, Bogazici University, Istanbul; ^(b) Department of Physics, Dogus University, Istanbul; ^(c) Department of Physics Engineering, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkey
- ²⁰ ^(a) INFN Sezione di Bologna; ^(b) Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia, Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy
- ²¹ Physikalisches Institut, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany
- ²² Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston MA, United States of America
- ²³ Department of Physics, Brandeis University, Waltham MA, United States of America
- ²⁴ ^(a) Universidade Federal do Rio De Janeiro COPPE/EE/IF, Rio de Janeiro; ^(b) Federal University of Juiz de Fora (UFJF), Juiz de Fora; ^(c) Federal University of Sao Joao del Rei (UFSJ), Sao Joao del Rei; ^(d) Instituto de Fisica, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil
- ²⁵ Physics Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton NY, United States of America
- ²⁶ ^(a) National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest; ^(b) National Institute for Research and Development of Isotopic and Molecular Technologies, Physics Department, Cluj Napoca; ^(c) University Politehnica Bucharest, Bucharest; ^(d) West University in Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania
- ²⁷ Departamento de Física, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina
- ²⁸ Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom
- ²⁹ Department of Physics, Carleton University, Ottawa ON, Canada
- ³⁰ CERN, Geneva, Switzerland
- ³¹ Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago IL, United States of America
- ³² ^(a) Departamento de Física, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago; ^(b) Departamento de Física, Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María, Valparaíso, Chile
- ³³ ^(a) Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing; ^(b) Department of Modern Physics, University of Science and Technology of China, Anhui; ^(c) Department of Physics, Nanjing University, Jiangsu; ^(d) School of Physics, Shandong University, Shandong; ^(e) Physics Department, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, China
- ³⁴ Laboratoire de Physique Corpusculaire, Clermont Université and Université Blaise Pascal and CNRS/IN2P3, Clermont-Ferrand, France
- ³⁵ Nevis Laboratory, Columbia University, Irvington NY, United States of America
- ³⁶ Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Kobenhavn, Denmark
- ³⁷ ^(a) INFN Gruppo Collegato di Cosenza, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati; ^(b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università della Calabria, Rende, Italy
- ³⁸ ^(a) AGH University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, Krakow; ^(b) Marian Smoluchowski Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland
- ³⁹ The Henryk Niewodniczanski Institute of Nuclear Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland
- ⁴⁰ Physics Department, Southern Methodist University, Dallas TX, United States of America
- ⁴¹ Physics Department, University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson TX, United States of America
- ⁴² DESY, Hamburg and Zeuthen, Germany
- ⁴³ Institut für Experimentelle Physik IV, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany
- ⁴⁴ Institut für Kern- und Teilchenphysik, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany
- ⁴⁵ Department of Physics, Duke University, Durham NC, United States of America
- ⁴⁶ SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom
- ⁴⁷ INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy

- 48 Fakultät für Mathematik und Physik, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Freiburg, Germany
- 49 Section de Physique, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland
- 50 ^(a) INFN Sezione di Genova; ^(b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Genova, Genova, Italy
- 51 ^(a) E. Andronikashvili Institute of Physics, Iv. Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi; ^(b) High Energy Physics Institute, Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia
- 52 II Physikalisches Institut, Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen, Giessen, Germany
- 53 SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom
- 54 II Physikalisches Institut, Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen, Germany
- 55 Laboratoire de Physique Subatomique et de Cosmologie, Université Grenoble-Alpes, CNRS/IN2P3, Grenoble, France
- 56 Department of Physics, Hampton University, Hampton VA, United States of America
- 57 Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology, Harvard University, Cambridge MA, United States of America
- 58 ^(a) Kirchhoff-Institut für Physik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg; ^(b) Physikalisches Institut, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg; ^(c) ZITI Institut für technische Informatik, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Mannheim, Germany
- 59 Faculty of Applied Information Science, Hiroshima Institute of Technology, Hiroshima, Japan
- 60 Department of Physics, Indiana University, Bloomington IN, United States of America
- 61 Institut für Astro- und Teilchenphysik, Leopold-Franzens-Universität, Innsbruck, Austria
- 62 University of Iowa, Iowa City IA, United States of America
- 63 Department of Physics and Astronomy, Iowa State University, Ames IA, United States of America
- 64 Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, JINR Dubna, Dubna, Russia
- 65 KEK, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization, Tsukuba, Japan
- 66 Graduate School of Science, Kobe University, Kobe, Japan
- 67 Faculty of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan
- 68 Kyoto University of Education, Kyoto, Japan
- 69 Department of Physics, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan
- 70 Instituto de Física La Plata, Universidad Nacional de La Plata and CONICET, La Plata, Argentina
- 71 Physics Department, Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom
- 72 ^(a) INFN Sezione di Lecce; ^(b) Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università del Salento, Lecce, Italy
- 73 Oliver Lodge Laboratory, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom
- 74 Department of Physics, Jožef Stefan Institute and University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia
- 75 School of Physics and Astronomy, Queen Mary University of London, London, United Kingdom
- 76 Department of Physics, Royal Holloway University of London, Surrey, United Kingdom
- 77 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London, United Kingdom
- 78 Louisiana Tech University, Ruston LA, United States of America
- 79 Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et de Hautes Energies, UPMC and Université Paris-Diderot and CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France
- 80 Fysiska institutionen, Lunds universitet, Lund, Sweden
- 81 Departamento de Física Teórica C-15, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain
- 82 Institut für Physik, Universität Mainz, Mainz, Germany
- 83 School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom
- 84 CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France
- 85 Department of Physics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst MA, United States of America
- 86 Department of Physics, McGill University, Montreal QC, Canada
- 87 School of Physics, University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia
- 88 Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI, United States of America
- 89 Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing MI, United States of America
- 90 ^(a) INFN Sezione di Milano; ^(b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Milano, Milano, Italy
- 91 B.I. Stepanov Institute of Physics, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Minsk, Republic of Belarus

- ⁹² National Scientific and Educational Centre for Particle and High Energy Physics, Minsk, Republic of Belarus
- ⁹³ Department of Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge MA, United States of America
- ⁹⁴ Group of Particle Physics, University of Montreal, Montreal QC, Canada
- ⁹⁵ P.N. Lebedev Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia
- ⁹⁶ Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics (ITEP), Moscow, Russia
- ⁹⁷ Moscow Engineering and Physics Institute (MEPhI), Moscow, Russia
- ⁹⁸ D.V.Skobeltzyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, M.V.Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
- ⁹⁹ Fakultät für Physik, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, München, Germany
- ¹⁰⁰ Max-Planck-Institut für Physik (Werner-Heisenberg-Institut), München, Germany
- ¹⁰¹ Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science, Nagasaki, Japan
- ¹⁰² Graduate School of Science and Kobayashi-Maskawa Institute, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan
- ¹⁰³ ^(a) INFN Sezione di Napoli; ^(b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Napoli, Napoli, Italy
- ¹⁰⁴ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque NM, United States of America
- ¹⁰⁵ Institute for Mathematics, Astrophysics and Particle Physics, Radboud University Nijmegen/Nikhef, Nijmegen, Netherlands
- ¹⁰⁶ Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics and University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands
- ¹⁰⁷ Department of Physics, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb IL, United States of America
- ¹⁰⁸ Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, SB RAS, Novosibirsk, Russia
- ¹⁰⁹ Department of Physics, New York University, New York NY, United States of America
- ¹¹⁰ Ohio State University, Columbus OH, United States of America
- ¹¹¹ Faculty of Science, Okayama University, Okayama, Japan
- ¹¹² Homer L. Dodge Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Oklahoma, Norman OK, United States of America
- ¹¹³ Department of Physics, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater OK, United States of America
- ¹¹⁴ Palacký University, RCPTM, Olomouc, Czech Republic
- ¹¹⁵ Center for High Energy Physics, University of Oregon, Eugene OR, United States of America
- ¹¹⁶ LAL, Université Paris-Sud and CNRS/IN2P3, Orsay, France
- ¹¹⁷ Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan
- ¹¹⁸ Department of Physics, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway
- ¹¹⁹ Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom
- ¹²⁰ ^(a) INFN Sezione di Pavia; ^(b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Pavia, Pavia, Italy
- ¹²¹ Department of Physics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia PA, United States of America
- ¹²² Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, Gatchina, Russia
- ¹²³ ^(a) INFN Sezione di Pisa; ^(b) Dipartimento di Fisica E. Fermi, Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy
- ¹²⁴ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh PA, United States of America
- ¹²⁵ ^(a) Laboratório de Instrumentação e Física Experimental de Partículas - LIP, Lisboa; ^(b) Faculdade de Ciências, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa; ^(c) Department of Physics, University of Coimbra, Coimbra; ^(d) Centro de Física Nuclear da Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa; ^(e) Departamento de Física, Universidade do Minho, Braga; ^(f) Departamento de Física Teórica y del Cosmos and CAFPE, Universidad de Granada, Granada (Spain); ^(g) Dep Física and CEFITEC of Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Caparica, Portugal
- ¹²⁶ Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Praha, Czech Republic
- ¹²⁷ Czech Technical University in Prague, Praha, Czech Republic
- ¹²⁸ Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Charles University in Prague, Praha, Czech Republic
- ¹²⁹ State Research Center Institute for High Energy Physics, Protvino, Russia
- ¹³⁰ Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom

- 131 Physics Department, University of Regina, Regina SK, Canada
 132 Ritsumeikan University, Kusatsu, Shiga, Japan
 133 ^(a) INFN Sezione di Roma; ^(b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Sapienza Università di Roma, Roma, Italy
 134 ^(a) INFN Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata; ^(b) Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy
 135 ^(a) INFN Sezione di Roma Tre; ^(b) Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università Roma Tre, Roma, Italy
 136 ^(a) Faculté des Sciences Ain Chock, Réseau Universitaire de Physique des Hautes Energies - Université Hassan II, Casablanca; ^(b) Centre National de l'Energie des Sciences Techniques Nucleaires, Rabat; ^(c) Faculté des Sciences Semlalia, Université Cadi Ayyad, LPHEA-Marrakech; ^(d) Faculté des Sciences, Université Mohamed Premier and LPTPM, Oujda; ^(e) Faculté des sciences, Université Mohammed V-Agdal, Rabat, Morocco
 137 DSM/IRFU (Institut de Recherches sur les Lois Fondamentales de l'Univers), CEA Saclay (Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique et aux Energies Alternatives), Gif-sur-Yvette, France
 138 Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics, University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz CA, United States of America
 139 Department of Physics, University of Washington, Seattle WA, United States of America
 140 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom
 141 Department of Physics, Shinshu University, Nagano, Japan
 142 Fachbereich Physik, Universität Siegen, Siegen, Germany
 143 Department of Physics, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby BC, Canada
 144 SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Stanford CA, United States of America
 145 ^(a) Faculty of Mathematics, Physics & Informatics, Comenius University, Bratislava; ^(b) Department of Subnuclear Physics, Institute of Experimental Physics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Kosice, Slovak Republic
 146 ^(a) Department of Physics, University of Cape Town, Cape Town; ^(b) Department of Physics, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg; ^(c) School of Physics, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa
 147 ^(a) Department of Physics, Stockholm University; ^(b) The Oskar Klein Centre, Stockholm, Sweden
 148 Physics Department, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden
 149 Departments of Physics & Astronomy and Chemistry, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook NY, United States of America
 150 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom
 151 School of Physics, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia
 152 Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
 153 Department of Physics, Technion: Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel
 154 Raymond and Beverly Sackler School of Physics and Astronomy, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel
 155 Department of Physics, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece
 156 International Center for Elementary Particle Physics and Department of Physics, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan
 157 Graduate School of Science and Technology, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo, Japan
 158 Department of Physics, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan
 159 Department of Physics, University of Toronto, Toronto ON, Canada
 160 ^(a) TRIUMF, Vancouver BC; ^(b) Department of Physics and Astronomy, York University, Toronto ON, Canada
 161 Faculty of Pure and Applied Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan
 162 Department of Physics and Astronomy, Tufts University, Medford MA, United States of America
 163 Centro de Investigaciones, Universidad Antonio Narino, Bogota, Colombia
 164 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California Irvine, Irvine CA, United States of America
 165 ^(a) INFN Gruppo Collegato di Udine, Sezione di Trieste, Udine; ^(b) ICTP, Trieste; ^(c) Dipartimento di Chimica, Fisica e Ambiente, Università di Udine, Udine, Italy

- ¹⁶⁶ Department of Physics, University of Illinois, Urbana IL, United States of America
- ¹⁶⁷ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden
- ¹⁶⁸ Instituto de Física Corpuscular (IFIC) and Departamento de Física Atómica, Molecular y Nuclear and Departamento de Ingeniería Electrónica and Instituto de Microelectrónica de Barcelona (IMB-CNM), University of Valencia and CSIC, Valencia, Spain
- ¹⁶⁹ Department of Physics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver BC, Canada
- ¹⁷⁰ Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Victoria, Victoria BC, Canada
- ¹⁷¹ Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom
- ¹⁷² Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan
- ¹⁷³ Department of Particle Physics, The Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel
- ¹⁷⁴ Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin, Madison WI, United States of America
- ¹⁷⁵ Fakultät für Physik und Astronomie, Julius-Maximilians-Universität, Würzburg, Germany
- ¹⁷⁶ Fachbereich C Physik, Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany
- ¹⁷⁷ Department of Physics, Yale University, New Haven CT, United States of America
- ¹⁷⁸ Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia
- ¹⁷⁹ Centre de Calcul de l'Institut National de Physique Nucléaire et de Physique des Particules (IN2P3), Villeurbanne, France
- ^a Also at Department of Physics, King's College London, London, United Kingdom
- ^b Also at Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan
- ^c Also at Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
- ^d Also at TRIUMF, Vancouver BC, Canada
- ^e Also at Department of Physics, California State University, Fresno CA, United States of America
- ^f Also at Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk, Russia
- ^g Also at CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France
- ^h Also at Università di Napoli Parthenope, Napoli, Italy
- ⁱ Also at Institute of Particle Physics (IPP), Canada
- ^j Also at Department of Physics, St. Petersburg State Polytechnical University, St. Petersburg, Russia
- ^k Also at Department of Financial and Management Engineering, University of the Aegean, Chios, Greece
- ^l Also at Louisiana Tech University, Ruston LA, United States of America
- ^m Also at Institutio Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avancats, ICREA, Barcelona, Spain
- ⁿ Also at CERN, Geneva, Switzerland
- ^o Also at Ochadai Academic Production, Ochanomizu University, Tokyo, Japan
- ^p Also at Manhattan College, New York NY, United States of America
- ^q Also at Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
- ^r Also at LAL, Université Paris-Sud and CNRS/IN2P3, Orsay, France
- ^s Also at Academia Sinica Grid Computing, Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
- ^t Also at Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et de Hautes Energies, UPMC and Université Paris-Diderot and CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France
- ^u Also at School of Physical Sciences, National Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhubaneswar, India
- ^v Also at Dipartimento di Fisica, Sapienza Università di Roma, Roma, Italy
- ^w Also at Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology State University, Dolgoprudny, Russia
- ^x Also at section de Physique, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland
- ^y Also at Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin TX, United States of America
- ^z Also at International School for Advanced Studies (SISSA), Trieste, Italy
- ^{aa} Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of South Carolina, Columbia SC, United States of America
- ^{ab} Also at Faculty of Physics, M.V.Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia

- ^{ac} Also at School of Physics and Engineering, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China
- ^{ad} Also at Physics Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton NY, United States of America
- ^{ae} Also at Moscow Engineering and Physics Institute (MEPhI), Moscow, Russia
- ^{af} Also at Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary
- ^{ag} Also at Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom
- ^{ah} Also at Institut für Experimentalphysik, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany
- ^{ai} Also at Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI, United States of America
- ^{aj} Also at Discipline of Physics, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa
- * Deceased